

THE “*CONDER*” TOKEN COLLECTOR’S JOURNAL

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE “CONDER” TOKEN COLLECTOR’S CLUB

Volume VII Number 2 Summer, 2002 Consecutive Issue #24

A NUMISMATIC RAMBLE ‘ROUND OLD BIRMINGHAM



By George Selgin
Part 1 of 3

BRITISH TRADE TOKENS



Suffolk, Ipswich
J Conder Penny 1795. DH 10
*Reverse: View of
Wolsey Gate*



Warwickshire, Birmingham
Penny, 1798
*Reverse: Presentation of colours to the
Birmingham Association 4 June 1798*

WE STOCK

An interesting selection of high quality
18th century tokens for sale, and feature
a regular varied list in our monthly
bulletin, *The Numismatic Circular*
(ten issues per year,
annual subscription US\$60).

In addition, we frequently feature
tokens in our auction catalogues
(annual subscription US\$70).

For further information please contact
ANTONY WILSON, DIRECTOR OF NUMISMATICS

**SPINK
AMERICA**

on 1-212-546-1056



SPINK

5 KING STREET, ST JAMES'S, LONDON SW1Y 6QS. TEL: 0171-930 7888. FAX: 0171-839 4853. INTERNET: <http://spinkandson.co.uk>
British Pictures • Jewellery • Oriental, Asian and Islamic Art • Textiles • Medals • Coins • Bullion • Banknotes

SPINK AMERICA, 55 EAST 59TH STREET, 4TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10022. TEL: 212-546 1056. FAX: 212-750 5874

BILL McKIVOR—CTCC #3. THE COPPER CORNER
New list JULY 2002. ASK FOR IT TODAY-----

17TH CENTURY TOKENS
19TH CENTURY TOKENS
EVASION TOKENS

18TH CENTURY TOKENS
UNOFFICIAL FARTHINGS
HISTORICAL MEDALS

U.S. COLONIALS-----HARD TIMES TOKENS
BRITISH MEDALETs----BOOKS-----UNUSUAL ITEMS--

**MY USUAL "EVERY THREE MONTH" LIST IS READY--AND WITH ANY LUCK,
YOU MAY FIND IT ON MY WEB SITE AS WELL. NOW AVAILABLE
THREE WAYS**

BY MAIL----BY WEB---BY E-MAIL
YOU ARE INVITED TO JOIN A LONG LIST OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

BILL McKIVOR CTCC #3
PO Box 46135 Seattle, WA 98146
(206) 244-8345 til 10 PM. E-mail Copperman@Thecoppercorner.com

WEB SITE---- WWW.Thecoppercorner.com a work in progress—BOOKMARK NOW!!

Regular Auctions of Tokens in England

Our expertise in Conders and British trade tokens dates back to the 1960s. We've been auctioning tokens of all types since 1993 – including the famous R.C. Bell collection of Conders, the Joel Spingarn collection, the specialist Preston-Morley group of Buckinghamshire tokens and the extensive Tony Pardoe collection of 19th century unofficial farthings.

On 8 October we'll be selling the important collection of Scottish tokens formed by Norman Brodie. Whether buying or selling tokens, you won't want to miss out on the profusely illustrated, expertly researched catalogue for this sale. For your copy, please call, write or email us today.

Remaining 2002 provisional auction calendar
8 October • 11 December

Subscriptions: Pay by Mastercard or Visa – just \$50 for five catalogues by airmail

For further information contact Christopher Webb or Peter Preston-Morley at:

DIX • NOONAN • WEBB
1 Old Bond Street London W1S 4PB England
Telephone 44 20 7499 5022 Fax 44 20 7499 5023
E-mail: auctions@dnw.co.uk



www.dnw.co.uk

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Volume VII Number 2 Summer, 2002 Consecutive Issue #24

Introduction	Harold Welch	Page 5
Token Tales - Lord Nelson's Pathway to Fame	R. C. Bell	Page 6
A Numismatic Ramble 'Round Old Birmingham	George Selgin	Page 10
A Token Question	Tom Fredette	Page 23
Skidmore Churches in the City of London	Simon Monks	Page 26
Lord George Gordon; A Lesson in Politics	Richard Bartlett	Page 28
Adventures in Paradise?	Larry Gaye	Page 34
From the Mail Coach . . .	Cory Collins Pete Smith	Page 36
Ex Libris (library update)	Harold Welch	Page 37
The Token Exchange and Mart		Page 40

New Members

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>City & State</u>
Cory Collins	CTCC #413	Crystal River, FL
William Kunz	CTCC #414	Watsonville, CA
Oliver Hoover	CTCC #415	Burlington, Ontario
Randy Otrey	CTCC #416	Las Vegas, NV
Total CTCC Membership: 242		

Introduction

About the Cover: With this issue, we begin a delightful, three-part series called “A Numismatic Ramble ‘Round Old Birmingham.” This is an exclusive excerpt from Dr. George Selgin’s forthcoming book, “Good Money: How Some Birmingham Button Makers Showed the World the Way around Gresham’s Law.” Dr. Selgin is a noted economist with several prior books and articles to his credit. He is a Professor of Economics at the University of Georgia and has recently enhanced his credentials by becoming a member of the ‘Conder’ Token Collector’s Club! By taking an entirely fresh look at the British eighteenth century token episode from an economist’s perspective, Dr. Selgin imparts a whole new significance to the copper disks which we so admire.

The cover scene is taken from a work called “Meyers Universum” published in various editions during the first half of the nineteenth century. Despite the bucolic setting at the city’s edge, a heavy haze can be seen rising from the many smokestacks in the industrial heart of the city. “Meyers” describes Birmingham as, “ a city of more than 200,000 inhabitants, and at least twice as large as Boston, with its forest of gigantic chimneys, the true signs of extensive mechanical industry, presents an imposing appearance in the distance. Its interior is of humbler cast and does not confer the impression from a far. In architectural splendor, it is inferior to many other manufacturing cities in England . . . industry appears in Birmingham in the simple costume demanded by necessity . . . the greater part of the independent population consists of small manufacturers whose property amounts to 1000-8000 pounds sterling . . . Astor-fortunes are unknown in Birmingham: and where wealth exists, it is not exposed to view. A comfortable living, equally distant from opulence and from poverty, is universal. The city covers a space of about nine English square miles. The streets are kept clean, and regularly laid out; showing great uniformity . . . The establishments of metallic manufacture, of which Birmingham is the center, extend far beyond the city limits proper. Those of nails, lamps, candlesticks, hooks, screws, files, buckles, needles, rings and buttons are of the greatest extent imaginable . . . immensity is the character of this industry and a description of its details would surpass belief . . . 14,000 are employed in the manufacture of buttons.”

New York! New York!: The CTCC will have it’s annual meeting Friday, August 2nd 6:30PM at the American Numismatic Association convention. Immediately following the meeting will be our traditional pizza get together. I received an e-mail last year from a very active ANA member (but not a CTCC member) that he had heard it was the best ‘banquet’ of the ANA! Join us if you can. Due to space limitations, the CTCC will not have a club table at this convention.

Token Literature: DNW’s June sale included part 2 of the Peter Preston-Morley library of token books. This portion of our hobby certainly seems strong as most upper estimates were shattered! A copy of Conder (ex libris Charles Bushnell and Farran Zerbe) brought £210 (not including the 15% buyer’s fee). Cotton’s *Worcestershire* (possibly the author’s own copy) went to me at £230. Lowe-Warren little known and very rare work on Sussex tokens was hammered down at £140 and a complete set of the CTCC Journal brought £110!

HDW

Token Tales

Lord Nelson's Pathway To Fame

By R. C. Bell

Newcastle Upon Tyne, England

Horatio Nelson was born September 29, 1759, the son of the rector of Burnham Thorpe, a village in Norfolk. His mother died when he was nine, and three years later it was arranged for him to join her brother, Captain Suckling, on the 'Raisonnable,' 64 guns.

The elder Nelson accompanied his son to London and put him into the Chatham stage. At the end of the journey there was no one to meet him, as the message of his coming had gone astray. After some hours an officer noticed the forlorn little boy and, on finding that he was the nephew of Captain Suckling, whom he knew, took the lad to his home and gave him a meal, then helped him join his ship.

The captain was not aboard and young Nelson spent the rest of the day wandering about the deck, unnoticed by all. It was not until the following morning that someone, as he later expressed it, "... took compassion" on him.

A few months later Captain Suckling was transferred to the 'Triumph,' 74 guns, a guardship in the Thames. He felt the posting was too dull for a youngster, and arranged for Horatio to sail to the West Indies in a merchant ship. On his return to England he joined his uncle on the 'Triumph,' until he succeeded in being appointed coxswain under Captain Lutwidge, the second in command of an expedition consisting of two bombs, the 'Racehorse' and the 'Carcas,' which had been specially strengthened for a voyage of discovery to the North Pole.

They sailed from the Nore on June 4, 1772. On July 30 they lay becalmed and trapped in a huge icefield, Latitude 80° 13' North and 18° 48' East. By the time they had cut their way through it was too late in the season to continue, and the expedition was abandoned, the ships returning to England.

Captain Suckling next arranged for his nephew to join the frigate 'Sea-



This shilling token of the Birmingham Work House shows Admiral Nelson shortly after the battle of the Nile, August 1, 1798. (D&H Warwickshire 4)

horse,' 20 guns, then sailing to the East Indies in a squadron under Sir Edward Hughes. He was stationed in the foretop; and for his good conduct was rated as midshipman.

In 1774 the 'Seahorse' attacked and captured an armed vessel in the navy of Haidar Ali, off the coast of Malabar. When Nelson had been about 18 months in India he became very ill and was sent home, traveling back to England in the 'Dolphin'.

References are to Dalton and Hamer's "The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century" (D&H.) Illustrations are 1½ times normal size.

During his absence Captain Suckling had been made comptroller of the Navy; and Nelson was appointed acting lieutenant in the 'Worcester,' 64 guns, then on convoy duty to Gibraltar. Soon after his return to England on April 8, 1777, he passed his examination for a lieutenancy, and the next day was commissioned as second lieutenant of the frigate 'Lowestoffe,' then fitting out for Jamaica. While serving in this vessel Nelson took part in several encounters with American and French privateers.

On December 8, 1778 came his first command, when he was appointed to the brig 'Badger.' In June of the following year he was posted to the 'Hinchinbrook,' 28 guns. Early in 1780 an expedition of 500 men was sent from

Token Tales



Reverse of Brent's token shows a 64-gun ship of the line. The legend refers to the battle off Cape St. Vincent February 14, 1797. (D&H Hampshire 60)

Port Royal to Cape Gracias a Dios in Honduras; transportation being provided by the 'Hinchinbrook.'

They joined men of the 79th regiment from Black River, and a number of Indian allies. The combined force reached the river San Juan on March 24. Here Nelson's services, according to his instructions, ceased; but with sailors from the 'Hinchinbrook,' he helped the soldiers ascend the treacherous and difficult river in mosquito shore craft, and two of the 'Hinchinbrook's' boats. The river was low, and full of shoals; and the journey extremely arduous.

On April 9 they reached a Spanish outpost on an island called San Bartolomeo, and Nelson led a successful attack on the small battery which mounted 10 swivels and was manned by about 18 men. They then advanced on the castle of San Juan some 16 miles farther up river; the last few being through thick tropical forest which even the Indians found difficult to penetrate. A soldier was killed by a poisonous snake; and Nelson narrowly escaped a similar fate when he disturbed one of these reptiles at the foot of his bed.

Two days after the capture of San Bartolomeo the British force arrived at the castle of San Juan. Nelson wished to attack immediately, but the army commander decided to mount a formal assault, and 24 days passed before the garrison surrendered; days when the

besiegers became stricken with fever and disease.

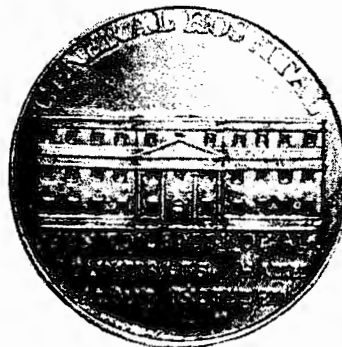
Their medical supplies were inadequate and soon even burying the dead overtaxed the survivors' strength. Bodies were thrown into the river, or left on the ground for the vultures and carrion crows.

After five months the British abandoned the enterprise; and of the 1,500 men who set out on this disastrous expedition, 380 returned; while of the 'Hinchinbrook's' compliment of 200, 87 were stricken in a single night, and not more than ten of the whole crew survived.

Nelson fell ill with dysentery a few days after the beginning of the siege of Castle San Juan, and was sent down the river, arriving at the coast the day before San Juan surrendered. He was taken to Jamaica in a sloop which also brought the news that he had been appointed to the 'Janus,' 44 guns.

His illness soon forced him to relinquish his command, and he was taken home to England by captain, later admiral, Cornwallis in the 'Lion.'

After three months at Bath recovering his strength, Nelson went to London to the Admiralty to apply for a ship, and four months later was appointed to the 'Albemarle,' a captured French merchant ship of 28 guns. She was a poor sailor with overlong masts, and on several occasions was near to foundering. Nelson sailed in her off the Danish coast, gaining valuable knowledge of those waters. Then he was attached to the Quebec station, where



Kempson's medalet shows the general hospital in Bath. Nelson may have attended here for treatment. (D&H Somersetshire 75)

he met Alexander Davison, who later became his prize agent and life-long friend.

Nelson was next posted to the West Indies under Lord Hood, who introduced him to Prince William Henry, the future William IV. The prince described Captain Nelson as looking like a boy dressed in a full-laced uniform with an old fashioned waistcoat having long flaps, and wearing his lank unpowdered hair in a stiff Hessian tail of extraordinary length.

When the peace preliminaries were announced the 'Albemarle' returned to England and the crew paid off. Horatio was presented at Court, and after the ceremony dined with his friend Davison, at the latter's rooms in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

After several months on half pay, part of the time being spent on vacation in France, Nelson applied to Lord Howe for a ship and was appointed to the 'Boreas,' 28 guns, sailing to the Leeward Islands as a cruiser. On his arrival he found himself the senior captain. The 'Boreas' remained on the station for three years, and on March 11, 1787, he married the young widow of a physician, Dr. Nisbet. The bride, who had a three year old son, Josiah, was given away by Prince William Henry.

When the Nelsons returned to England, Horatio was again presented to the king; but the next five years were spent on half pay, mostly at Burnham Thorpe in Norfolk. Finally in January 1793 he was appointed captain of a new man-of-war, 'Agamemnon,' 64



Obverse of Joseph Brent's token commemorating Sir John Jervis' victory off Cape St. Vincent, February 14, 1797. (D&H Hampshire 60)



This medal struck in white metal commemorates Admiral Howe's victory over the French fleet June 1, 1794.

guns; and Josiah, his stepson, sailed with him as a midshipman.

The ship was ordered to the Mediterranean, under Lord Hood, where she performed valuable, though unexciting service until an assault was made on Bastia with a mixed force of 1,183 soldiers, artillerymen and marines, and 250 sailors. The men were landed April 4, 1794, under Lieutenant Colonel Villettes and Brigadier Nelson, a title bestowed on him by the army. The sailors performed invaluable service dragging guns up difficult heights and on May 19 Bastia capitulated.

Later the 'Agamemnon' was sent for similar duties at the siege of Calvi. In one dispatch to Lord Hood Nelson wrote: "... I trust it will not be forgotten, that twenty-five pieces of heavy ordnance have been dragged to the different batteries, mounted, and all but three fought by seamen, except one artilleryman to point the guns."

The climate proved more dangerous than the enemy: of 2,000 men more than half were soon inactive. Nelson was seriously injured by a shot hitting the merlon of his battery and throwing sand and stones into his face, damaging one of his eyes which became blind. He was, however, only off duty for a day.

At this time in 110 days he took part in three actions against ships, four boat actions, the burning of 12 vessels, two assaults against Bastia, and the capture of two villages.

In March 1795 the French fleet in

Token Tales

Toulon left port with 17 ships of the line and five smaller vessels to engage the British fleet. Admiral Hotham, who had replaced Admiral Hood, had 14 ships of the line and one Neapolitan 74; but his ships were undermanned, and with 8,000 men he faced 16,000 Frenchmen.

In an inconclusive battle the 'Agamemnon' forced the 'Ca Ira,' 84 guns, to strike her colors; and the 'Censeur,' 74 guns, was also captured.

In June 1796 Nelson was acting as a commodore, and he transferred from the 'Agamemnon,' which was barely seaworthy after her long term at sea, to the 'Captain,' 74 guns. In December 1796 he was at Gibraltar, and transferred his pendant to 'La Minerve,' a frigate.

On December 19 came one of the hottest actions of his career, when he fell in with a Spanish frigate, 'La Sabina,' under the command of Don Jacobo Stuart, descendant of James II of England and one of the outstanding captains of the Spanish fleet.

The 'La Sabina' only struck her colors when Don Jacobo was the sole surviving officer, and he was taken prisoner with full honors. He was later exchanged for an officer of the prize crew put aboard 'La Sabina,' which was shortly afterwards recaptured by the Spanish.

Nelson rejoined Sir John Jervis's squadron off Cape St. Vincent on February 13, 1797, and shifted his broad pendant back to the 'Captain.' Next day the Spanish fleet of 27 ships of the line, with ten frigates and a brig appeared over the horizon.

The British had 15 ships of the line, four frigates, a sloop, and a cutter. Sir John Jervis ordered full sail, passed through the enemy fleet, then tacked and cut off nine ships from the main body.

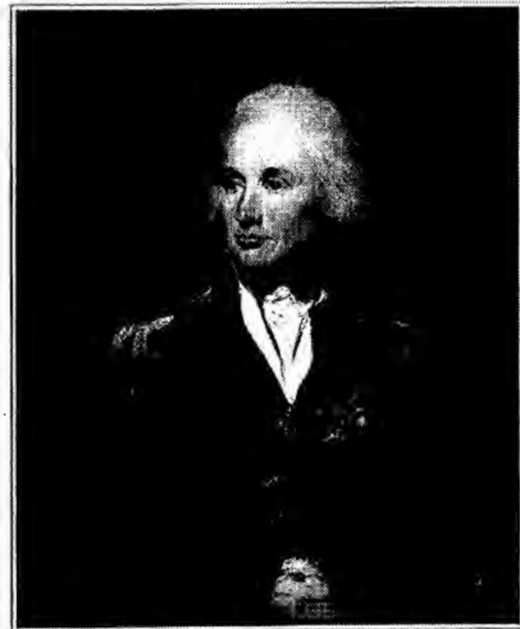
Nelson on his own initiative broke the line of battle and cut off four other ships which were escaping. Such behavior in a battle fleet was unique, and

has never been repeated in a major action. To leave the line of battle without orders risked court-martial and disgrace.

Nelson was soon joined by Troubridge of the 'Culloden,' and Collingwood of the 'Excellent.' The 'Captain' was quickly dismasted, but Nelson ordered and took part in boarding two Spanish vessels, the 'San Josef' and the 'San Nicolas,' both of which were captured.

At the end of the action Jervis had taken the four Spanish vessels cut off by Nelson, without loss to his own fleet, though the 'Captain' had been badly battered; 24 of the ship's company had been killed, and 56 wounded; a quarter of the total British casualties. Nelson had been bruised in the stomach during the boarding of one of the Spanish vessels, from which he had recurring bouts of pain for the rest of his life.

He transferred from the 'Captain' to the 'Irresistible,' flying his flag as rear admiral of the Blue; promotion by seniority arriving soon after the action. A little later he became Sir Horatio Nelson, Knight of the Bath, with a star and a ribbon for his feats on St. Valentine's Day.



**Horatio, Viscount Nelson,
Vice-Admiral of the White
1797 as rear-admiral**

(extracted from)

GOOD MONEY

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF

HOW

SOME BIRMINGHAM BUTTON MAKERS

SOLVED

GREAT BRITAIN'S SMALL-CHANGE PROBLEM

DURING THE

LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

AND IN SO DOING

SHOWED THE WORLD THE WAY

AROUND

GRESHAM'S LAW

WITH PARTICULARS OF THE PRIVATE MINTS' ORGANIZATION, PRODUCTION, COIN
DESIGNS, AND COINAGE TECHNIQUES

AS WELL AS SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL DEVOTED TO

EXPLODING MYTHS

CONCERNING

THE REQUIREMENTS FOR A SUCCESSFUL SMALL-CHANGE MEDIUM

AND

THE ROLE PLAYED BY STEAM POWER

By George Selgin, B.A., Ph.D.,

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA'S TERRY COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

AUTHOR OF THE THEORY OF FREE BANKING, BANK DEREGULATION AND MONETARY ORDER, AND LESS THAN
ZERO: THE CASE FOR A FALLING PRICE LEVEL IN A GROWING ECONOMY.

ATHENS, GEORGIA:

PRIVATELY PRINTED BY THE AUTHOR

2002.

A NUMISMATIC RAMBLE 'ROUND OLD BIRMINGHAM

Introduction

While coin collectors have lavished attention upon the commercial copper tokens produced toward the end of the 18th century, relatively little is known about the commercial coiners themselves, or the environment in which they arose. One private mint only—Boulton and Watt's Soho Mint—has earned some degree of notoriety. Yet Soho was only one of more than *twenty* private firms that produced copper pennies and halfpennies at one time or another between 1787 and 1800. Soho has come to overshadow these other firms, not because their coins were inferior (some did make inferior coins, but others made coins as good or better than Soho's), or because its output was greatest: the Parys Mine Company is supposed to have produced more than twice as many commercial coins as Soho did (or almost four times as many, if one reckons by weight rather than number of coins produced), while two other commercial mints produced roughly the same amount of coin. Soho's memory survives, while that of most of the other mints does not, thanks to its other famous role as the principal manufacturer of the steam engines that helped power the industrial revolution, and to the fact that Soho was eventually allowed to mint copper coins on behalf of the British government. There exists, furthermore, an immense collection of primary source materials relating to Soho that can be sorted-through, with considerable effort, in the Birmingham Reference Library. This last has proven a gold mine to scholars, who have been able, thanks to it, to document Soho's undertakings in what is often extraordinary detail.¹

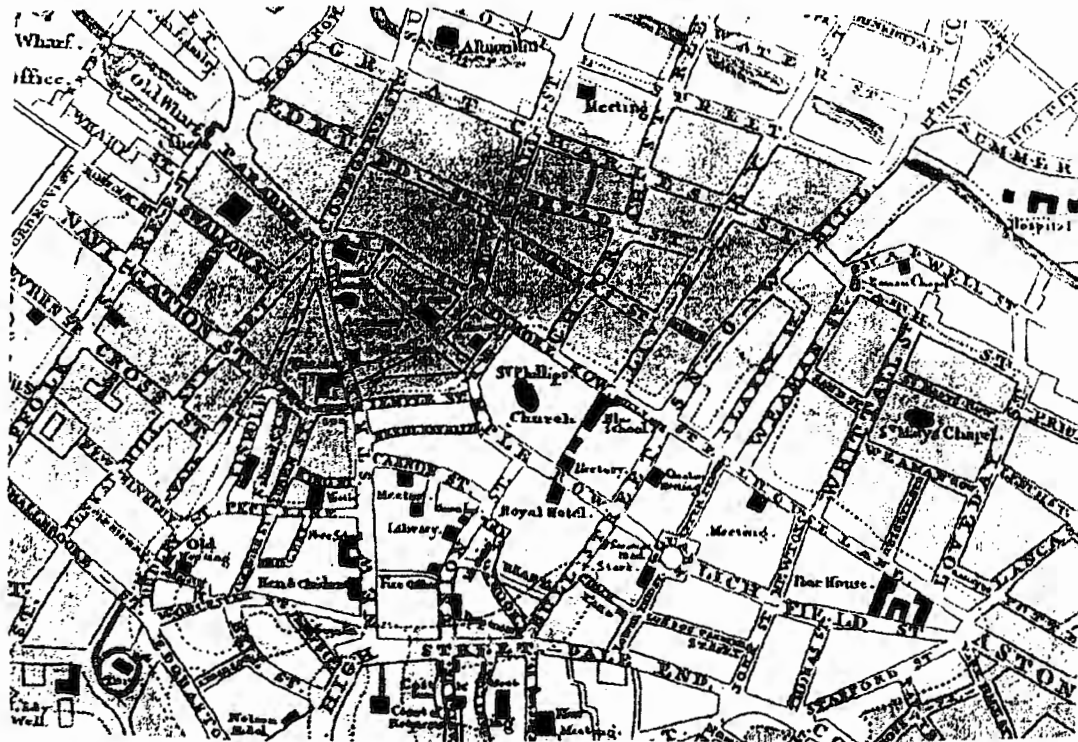
Although the operations of the other commercial mints remain shrouded in mystery, no adequate understanding of the commercial coinage episode can be gained without giving them their due. Indeed, by placing an excessive degree of emphasis upon Soho's peculiar undertakings and techniques, some previous writers have created a false general impression of how most commercial mints operated. That false impression has, in turn, led to a rather serious misunderstanding of how the commercial mints succeeded in solving Britain's small-change problem.

We can't, of course, pretend to know much more about Soho's rivals in commercial coin production than the few facts that other experts have already uncovered. But by forming as detailed a picture as is possible of the commercial coin industry as a whole, and by placing it within the context of the larger metal button and "toy" industries of which it was an outgrowth, we can begin to see more clearly the ways in which Soho was representative of private mints in general, and the ways in which it was not.

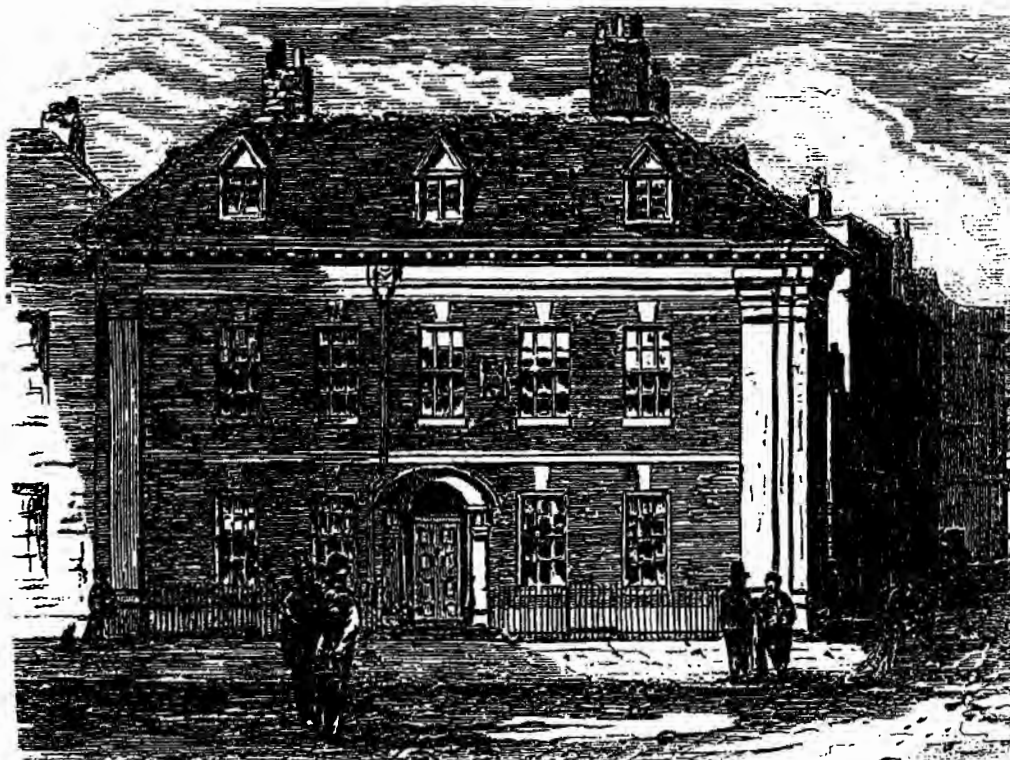
But just how can we piece such a picture together? I propose that we do so by taking a walking tour of Birmingham's toy-making district, where most of the 18th century commercial mints were located.² Touring the area today wouldn't do us much good, as it has all changed beyond recognition since the 1790s. So a little time-travel is in order. Alas, as for going back to that heyday of commercial coinage, it would mean walking through

¹ See in particular Richard Doty's (1998) very thorough investigation of the Soho Mint's undertakings.

² A few token makers were located in London, but they were all small producers, whose products were, unlike those of many of their Birmingham counterparts, "a disgrace to the period in which they were executed" (Sharp 1834, vi).



Birmingham Street Plan, circa 1829



A House on the Old Square

some awfully dense fog. I propose a compromise: a tour of Birmingham's toy-making district as it was in mid-October of 1829. So meet me then, at noon, at the Old Square.³

From the Old Square

So here we are, and a typical October day it is: about 50 degrees Fahrenheit and cloudy but, fortunately for us, not a drop of rain as yet. A perfect day for a perambulation! Well, this is the Square, or what's nowadays more frequently referred to as the Old Square. Back in the 1790s it was still a prime residential location, whose fine Georgian brick houses were especially favored by Quakers. Since then it has gone rather commercial, as you can see from the various sign-boards including, for example, the one for the Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas Company office which opened just recently. The more well-healed residents fled to "villas" in the suburbs (or what were then still the suburbs) some years ago to escape from the fumes and smoke from nearby workshops, in some cases only to find themselves surrounded by workshops once again:

I remember one John Growse,
A buckle-maker in Brummagem:
He built himself a country house,
To be out of the smoke of Brummagem:
But though John's country house stands still,
The town itself has walked up hill,
Now he lives beside a smoky mill,
In the middle of the streets of Brummagem.⁴

Yet there are still plenty of reminders of the old days, including the Square's circular central garden, filled with shrubbery and surrounded by an iron railing, as well as the venerable Stork Hotel and Tavern on the southwest corner, with its large courtyard and stables.⁵ Admittedly the Stork isn't quite what it used to be: besides having been disfigured some years back with new-fangled stone facing, the portable amphitheatre it once housed is long gone, so that visitors, instead of being treated to public lectures on urgent and scintillating topics like "Electricity, Galvanism, and Pneumatic Chemistry," have to settle for billiards.

Regrettably the Square has only two admittedly slim connections to the coinage episode, so we mustn't linger here much longer. The first connection has to do with one of its more illustrious, former residents, Samuel Lloyd III, son of one of the founders of Birmingham's first bank. Lloyd lived at No. 13, on the north side of the Square, until just a few years prior to his death in 1807, when he joined the general flight to the suburbs. (In case you wonder, No. 13 is now a musical-instrument warehouse.) Anyway, when Boswell

³ To the best of my knowledge, every detail in what follows is accurate for the date our "ramble," excepting those concerning the Roe Buck Tavern on Church Street. Concerning that see below. Except when I make use of a direct quote or employ a source not generally relied upon I have refrained from citing sources for specific details, lest my text should bristle with parentheses. Instead, I discuss my major source materials in an appendix.

⁴ From "I Can't Find Brummagem," sung by James Dobbs at the Royal Theatre on November 24, 1828.

⁵ The garden's days are, in fact, numbered: in 1835 it will be paved over; and in other forty years the entire Square will fall victim to urban renewal in the guise of Radical Joe Chamberlain's Corporation Street scheme.

and Johnson came through town in '76 they called upon Lloyd and his family here. Now, although Johnson and Lloyd were on friendly terms Johnson, Boswell informs us, was not particularly fond of Friends in general. So it happened one afternoon that Boswell, who knew how to get a charge out of the sage, read out loud a passage from Lloyd's copy of Barclay's *Apology* that got Johnson so well-rifled that he grabbed the book, flung it to the ground, and stomped on it! Later at dinner ol' Dictionary argued so vehemently that Lloyd's children panicked and fled the table. The next day Boswell, having started the conflagration in the first place, sought refuge at Soho (you see: I told you there was a coinage connection), where he received the royal treatment from none other than Matthew Boulton himself. "I sell here, sir," Boulton said to him, "what all the world desires to have—*power*." That of course was before Boulton starting minting coins, an occupation that would eventually come to obsess him even more than making steam engines had.

Just up the street from Lloyd's former address, at 20 Upper Priory, lived and worked another person with a connection—this time a somewhat more substantial one—to token coinage. Benjamin Patrick, who sunk dies for several commercial tokens in the early 1790s, took over his father's "toy" (that is, metal implement) business here several years before. Later, around 1812, Patrick made some dies for medals manufactured by Thomas Halliday, whom we'll have occasion to discuss at a later point in our tour.

But enough of the Old Square. Its time we started making our way towards the heart of Birmingham's toy-making district, where most of Boulton's rivals set-up shop. But first, a warning: Birmingham isn't exactly a sightseer's paradise. There are few impressive buildings to speak of, and even these are mostly covered in soot and grime. Some parts are exceedingly crowded, and others are just as excessively noisy. Young Thomas Carlyle, writing from here to his brother Alexander a few years back, reported

the clank of innumerable steam engines, the rumbling of cars and vans, and the hum of men interrupted by the sharper rattle of some canal boat loading or disloading, or, perhaps, some fierce explosion when the cannon founders are proving their new-made ware (Zuckerman and Eley 1979, 114-15).

Moreover, we're not sticking to the nicest parts, but aim rather at those—and they include some of the worst—where the various coin makers had their establishments. And the walking itself will be rough going: do you see these egg-shaped stones under our feet? The locals call them "petrified kidneys," and although the name is supposed to refer to their shape, the juxtaposition of "kidney" with "stone" also serves as an apt indicator of how painful it is to walk on them: Carlyle described doing so as "something like a penance." On the whole, I'm afraid, the place might not strike you as being particularly pleasant or healthy, and one can only assume that it wasn't much better thirty years ago. Here, for what its worth, is what Southey had to say about it after he visited in 1807:

I am still giddy, dizzied with the hammering of presses, the clatter of engines, and the whirling of wheels; my head aches with the multitude of infernal noises, and my eyes with the light of infernal fires,— I may add, my heart also, at the sight of so many human beings employed in infernal occupations... . Watch chains, necklaces, and bracelets, buttons, buckles, and snuff-boxes, are dearly purchased at the expense of health and morality. [I]t must be confessed that human reason has

more cause at present for humiliation than for triumph at Birmingham (Skipp 1997, 72).

Mind you, Southey has an axe to grind: he insists, somewhat ludicrously, that industry makes people worse off.⁶ Still the fact remains that, whatever its virtues may be, Birmingham is, I'm sorry to say (being somewhat fond of the place myself), nobody's idea of a pretty town.

But before we conclude that the place is nothing but loud noises, coal dust, and brass shavings, let's head west on Upper Minories, to Bull Street, where we can get a glimpse of some of Birmingham's nicer attractions. Bull Street is Birmingham's original retail venue, as is evident from the shops lining it on both sides, many of which feature window displays elegant enough to match London's swankest. To encourage shoppers the town has installed comfy flagstone causeways and free-standing cast-iron gas lamps (in place of the inadequate lanterns hung from house-brackets elsewhere in the city). There are even plans to repave the street using Macadam's new process.⁷

Just across from us on Bull Street, at the right-hand corner of Temple Row, is Pickard's ironmongery warehouse. Its owner, Thomas Pickard, is the son of James Pickard, one of the men responsible for erecting the world's first rotary-motion steam engine. The engine is still where Pickard built it, at the bottom of Snow Hill, where we'll see it later this afternoon. A few doors to the right of Pickard's warehouse is the Lamp Tavern and, a bit beyond it, at No. 93, Cadbury's Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa shop where, if you're feeling generous, you can make a donation to the Society for Clothing Destitute Women and Children—one of Birmingham's many charitable organizations which have, I regret to say, been especially active since the Panic of '25. Across from Cadbury's stands the Quaker Meeting House, which isn't much to look at since the broad-brims bricked over most of the street-side windows some years back to keep out traffic noise. It was here that the Friends disowned Samuel Galton in 1796 for "fabricating instruments for the destruction of mankind" (Lloyd 1908, 126). Galton was a member of the so-called Lunar Society, which was founded in 1766 by Matthew Boulton and whose other members included Erasmus Darwin, and Joseph Priestley. Boulton hosted the Society's meetings at Soho House, his home and "hôtel de l'amité" at Handsworth Heath.

To our left on this side of Bull Street is the Saracen Head Inn, which probably *is* worth a closer look, but which we'll skip lest its contents should distract us from the business at hand. So let's cross over to Temple Row and make our way uphill toward St. Philip's.

The first part of Temple Row is lined with newer, stone-faced buildings, including the handsome structure erected just last year to house the Birmingham Institution for Promoting the Fine Arts. The Institution is presently hosting its second annual modern art exhibit, which I'm afraid isn't on our itinerary. Nor is the Royal Hotel just beyond, which

⁶ Macaulay is about to set him straight, in "Southey's Colloquies" (1830). The formidable historian will observe, among other things, that "Mr. Southey has found a way...in which the effects of manufacturers and agriculture may be compared. And what is this way? To stand on a hill, to look at a factory, and to see which is prettier." In fact, he notes, "the poor-rate is very decidedly lower in the manufacturing than in the agricultural districts." For a modern refutation of Southey, which refers specifically to conditions in Birmingham, see Hopkins (1982).

⁷ The macadamizing will be undertaken here and on several other streets in 1830. Birmingham will get its first potholes shortly afterwards.

has played host to both the hero of Trafalgar and Louis XVIII, as well as several members of the Royal family. It is the favored address of visiting businessmen, who enjoy making deals in its splendid but pricey saloon. Resisting another temptation to refresh ourselves, we will continue a few yards further along Temple Row to Cherry Street, just opposite St. Philip's churchyard, which is named after the cherry orchard to which it led years ago, when it was nothing but a footpath.

Down Cherry Street

On Cherry Street we come to the first of our private token makers, or rather to someone who *may* have been a private token maker. Merry (he's so shadowy that no-one even knows his first name) ran one of Birmingham's smaller mints, and is credited with having produced a few hundredweight of tokens only. Chapman's Directory for 1801 lists a Joseph Merry of Cherry Street (alas, it does not give a street number) as a maker of "pocketbook locks," and it is perfectly possible that the same fellow was turning out copper halfpennies here a few years earlier: the same-named Merry of Cherry is, after all, listed in Wrightson's 1818 Directory as a "Picture Frame" and "Military Ornament" manufacturer, which just goes to show how very versatile and adaptable Birmingham's entrepreneurs were:

The manufacturer of Brummagem
Bold as his buttons, and bright as them!

Cherry Street is also the address of Birmingham's second-oldest bank—formerly Coates, Woolley and Gordon but now Moilliet, Smith and Pearson—the oldest being Lloyd's, which was founded by Sampson Lloyd and John Taylor (concerning whom more anon) in 1765. One block from Temple Row, Cannon Street branches off to the right, eventually leading to the Crown Copper Company (which issued a substantial number of penny tokens in 1811) and, just beyond that, the Bank of Savings, founded just two years ago. Roughly across the street from the savings bank sits the Old (Calvinist) Meeting House, founded in 1738 and rebuilt in 1806.

For us, however, the most interesting attractions down Cannon Street are to be found at the end of Little Cannon Street, which branches off Cannon to the left just before the ol' schism shop. The first of these is the Assay Office, originally established, thanks largely to Matthew Boulton's successful lobbying of Parliament, in 1773 and relocated here in 1815.⁸ The other is Phipson's Pin Manufactory, which inspired Adam Smith's famous account of the division of labor, and which is still turning out about 10 million pins a year. Sad to say, strangers are no longer admitted to the works as they were in Smith's day, when Birmingham's businessmen were more keen on showing-off their latest whim-whams than on protecting themselves from inquisitive rivals.

Returning to Cherry Street, beyond Cannon it becomes Union Street, which opened in 1790 and is named, believe it or not, after the Union Inn located a few doors down to the right. Beyond the inn are, in order, the Branch Bank of England, the Old

⁸ In case you've been dying to know why landlocked Birmingham has an anchor for its hallmark, the explanation is that Boulton and some of his associates were staying at Birmingham's Crown and Anchor Tavern while the assay-house plans were being concocted.

Library, the Fire Office and, across the street, the Dispensary. Were we to proceed past these we would soon end up facing the Albion Hotel on High Street, a left turn on which would eventually bring us back to Bull Street. Instead, we'll cross Union Street just beyond Cannon, take a gander at the Wesleyan Church (a fairly recent structure that replaced a smaller one consecrated by John Wesley himself in 1782), and then turn left onto Crooked Lane. It was at the lower end of this narrow alley that John Taylor, co-founder of Taylor and Lloyd's Bank, and Birmingham's most famous button maker (Matthew Boulton referred to him, reverently, as "the Squire"), got his start gilding metal buttons. Eventually Taylor, who "appeared to possess an exhaustless invention" (Drake 1825, 13) as well as an incredible knack for discerning the public's likes and dislikes, relocated to Union Street, where his factory produced about £800 worth of buttons every *week* (the metal floor sweepings alone were said to have been worth £1000 per annum). When Taylor passed away in 1775, he left a fortune worth £200,000. Needless to say, his example gave a big boost to the button industry, which grew rapidly in the course of the next several decades. Of course, very few approached his degree of success, while many failed altogether: "Trade, like a restive horse, can rarely be managed; for, where one is carried to the end of a successful journey, many are thrown off by the way" (Hutton 1795, 105-6).

Among the secrets behind Taylor's great success were the extreme lengths he went to to exploit gains from the division of labor. Although Adam Smith looked to Phipson's pin works to exemplify his theory, he might have done better by looking a bit further, for while pin-making at Phipson's required fourteen different steps, that was nothing compared what went into making a single button at Taylor's factory. A 1755 visitor to the place, reporting back to London, remarked upon the "Multitude of hands each Button goes thro'" before making it to market: "[Y]ou will perhaps think it incredible," he wrote, "when I tell you they go thro' 70 different Operations of 70 different Work-Folk" (Hopkins 1989, 6-7).⁹ Such extreme resort to division of labor, in button making as well as in other branches of Birmingham manufacturing, was perhaps the most important technical innovation of the last half of the 18th century, albeit one that has, despite Adam Smith's efforts, been overshadowed by various nifty but arguably less important mechanical inventions, including the rotary-motion steam engine (Hopkins 1989, 39).

I suppose you are wondering why, in a tour that's supposed to be concerned with coin making, I'm spending so much time talking about buttons. The answer is simple enough: the equipment and techniques employed by Birmingham's commercial coin makers were essentially the same as those used in making metal buttons, and most of the coin makers had in fact been in the button business before they turned to making tokens. Whatever goes for button making therefore goes for coin-making also, including heavy reliance upon division of labor.

⁹ Lord Shelburne, who visited Taylor's in 1766, was likewise impressed by its reliance upon division of labor, which he described as involving only fifty steps (perhaps less-fancy coins were involved) and which, he said, made producing buttons "so simple that, five times in six, children of six or eight years old do it as well as men, and earn from ten pence to eight shillings a week" (Court 1938, 240). Members of the 1833 Factory Inquiry Commission were considerably less thrilled about Phipson's methods, citing it alone among all the Birmingham factories they investigated for the ill-treatment of children (Hopkins 1982, 54).



The Old Library on Union Street



St. Philip's Church, from Colmore Row

Around St. Philip's

It's time, nonetheless, for us to push onwards to where some other actual coin makers had their workshops, so let's retrace our steps back along Cherry Street, crossing Temple Row and pausing at the iron palisades that surround St. Philip's churchyard. The Rectory stands to our immediate left and, if you look down, you'll notice that we're standing on *cement* flags—a small experimental patch only, to be sure, but one that bodes well for the eventual wholesale disappearance of those terrible "kidney stones."

Although it will one day be Birmingham's cathedral, St. Philip's is only a church at present. This Baroque structure, designed by Thomas Archer, was begun in 1709, consecrated 1715, and finished in 1719 when the area on the far side of the yard was still open country. The dome is often said to be a copy of the one on St. Paul's in London, which it obviously isn't; it is in fact superior in at least one respect, in that the cross on St. Paul's dome stands at the same distance from sea level as St. Philip's transom! The church is presently hosting Birmingham's triennial music festival, the proceeds of which go to the Hospital on Summer lane. The last festival raked-in almost £10,000, notwithstanding a boycott organized by a group that held the festival to be inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity!¹⁰

Passing through the churchyard's iron gates and along one of its gravel paths, lined by double-rows of somewhat stunted looking lime trees, we pass groups of little nippers tossing marbles (in games with names like knock-and-spam and birds-in-the-bush) and playing inchy-pinchy (a kind of leap-frog) or hide-and-seek among the graveyard markers, while their mothers toil away in nearby workshops. All of a sudden, St. Philip's ten bells begin to chime—one o'clock already!—and at once the workshops and factories around the yard begin disgorging throngs of workers on their way to lunch. Joining them are students—mostly boys but a few girls as well—from the Blue Coat Charity School, run by the Church of England, which stands on the northeastern side of the yard, beyond the Rectory. A few are, oddly enough, wearing *green* coats. They are supported by a special bequest left by a Birmingham mercer who died more than a century ago.

Until 1800 St. Philip's Churchyard was also the nominal address of two persons involved in commercial coin production—one of them a major token manufacturer, the other a small-scale token die maker. William Lutwyche produced more than 70 tons of traders' tokens, at roughly 46 halfpence per pound of copper, starting in 1790, relocating to the churchyard—or rather to one of the older brick buildings just opposite the churchyard on Temple Row—in 1796. Although Lutwyche's was the fourth largest mint, after P.M.Co., Soho, and Kempson's, Lutwyche had a somewhat mixed reputation: while his commercial tokens were generally of good quality, he also catered to the lower-end of the market for small-change, producing substantial quantities of cheap tokens "for general circulation," meaning ones for which no particular issuers could be held accountable, and of so-called "regal evasions," which avoided being outright counterfeits of royal copper coins only by virtue of makeshift legends such as "Britons—Happy Isle" in place of the usual royal boilerplate.

Among Lutwyche's higher-quality products were several series of tokens he issued on his own account. They are of special interest because they illustrate some 18th-century

¹⁰ The 1829 festival will be the last to be hosted by St. Philip's, as the concert venue will change to the new Town Hall after its completion in 1830.

coinage equipment. One series shows an old-fashioned weighted rod coining press on its reverse, with the goddess Mercury on its obverse; another shows a more modern press with a circular "fly" on its reverse, with Justice seated, holding her balance and pouring coins out of a cornucopia on its obverse. Perhaps I should have said that these tokens are of special interest because of what they *fail to* illustrate. But I'll have to delay explaining myself until later.

Lutwyche, like many other commercial coin makers, appears to have abandoned the token business in 1800, and some (e.g. Mitchiner 1998, 2068) speculate that he sold his equipment to Thomas Halliday, a Soho diesinker who proceeded to go into business on his own, eventually moving to 69 Newhall Street, where he remains to this day. Halliday was a big player during the 1811-1815 private coinage episode, producing large numbers of tokens himself and serving as Edward Thomason's chief die-maker. (We'll get around to learning all about Thomason himself later.) As for Lutwyche, no one knows exactly what became of him after 1800. However, for what it's worth, Chapman's 1801 Directory lists a "Grocer and tea dealer" named William Lutwyche, whose place of business was at Dale End, two blocks south of the Old Square.

The die maker with a St. Philip's Churchyard address, whose actual premises were also on Temple Row, was Roger Dixon, who engraved token dies for Lutwyche in the 1790s and for Halliday two decades later.

Continuing along Temple Row beyond St. Philip's, we pass Temple Street (which leads to the Royal Theatre) and (at my insistence) the Globe Tavern, pausing for a moment to glance down the length of Waterloo Street—a brand-new cut leading straight to Christ's Church. This otherwise unfortunately-situated church looks rather imposing from this angle, resting as it does on its own masonry mesa, beneath which are vaulted catacombs. Now, although it has nothing to do with coinage, I can't resist telling you a secret about those catacombs—a secret presently known to only one or two people in all of Birmingham. It has to do with John Baskerville, the renowned printer and freethinker whose typeface graces this document. Baskerville died in 1775 and was, at his own request, interred anend on his Easy Hill Estate. But he did not rest in peace, and it was not just because it's hard to rest standing-up: when the Birmingham Canal Wharves were extended nine years ago, Baskerville's body was accidentally exposed, and was discovered to be in a "singular state of preservation." So remarkable did this seem that Baskerville, or Baskerville's body rather, was placed on public exhibit, where it remained until it started exuding "an exceedingly offensive and oppressive effluvia." The body was then shifted to a warehouse, all the churches having refused to allow an atheist corpse to defile their consecrated grounds. And there it has remained, as far as most people are aware, to this day. But little do they know! In fact, poor Baskerville has at last found a final resting place in Christ Church's Vault No. 521, to which he was secretly transported just recently, in a wheelbarrow covered in baize cloth, some of which appears to have also been pulled, as it were, right over the eyes of unsuspecting church officials.¹¹

Approaching the end of Temple Row West, we pass the New Library and the Birmingham Mining and Copper Company, the last of which was established by

¹¹In fact Baskerville's troubles are still far from over: in 1893, his body will be discovered, and he will once again go on public display. Four years later, Christ Church will be demolished, and the great infidel's body will be removed, in the dead of night and (one hopes) for the last time, to (of all places) the Church of England's Warstone Lane Cemetery (Bird 1974, 109-112).

Birmingham manufacturers in 1790 to free the town from its dependence upon Thomas Williams' (he of the Anglesea Mines) supposed copper monopoly. This brings us to Colmore Row, which defines the northern boundary of St. Philip's churchyard to the east. We, however, proceed west one block, to the corner of Colmore Row and Newhall Street—an especially busy crossroads, where blobchops¹² hawk copies of Aris's *Gazette* and the recently founded *Birmingham Journal* to passengers waiting to board one of the popular, new streetcars, which cost half as much as a hackney coach.

The Prospect At Newhall

The whole area to the north of Colmore Row, from Easy Row to the west (where Baskerville's estate once stood) to Snow Hill to the east, was, with the exception of Colmore Row itself (which was then called "Newhall Walk") all open country before the middle of the last century. It was part of the Newhall Estate, which despite the town's encroachment could not legally be parceled for development until its owner secured permission to do so from Parliament. Once that was accomplished, in 1750, the estate was gradually broken-up into bits bearing 120-year leases, which were swooped-up as soon as they became available. As for Newhall manor itself, the large structure, which stood just beyond what is now the intersection of Newhall and Great Charles Streets, was auctioned-off in 1787 on the understanding that it would be taken apart and carted off by its new owner. No sign of it remains, except for the odd flights of ten to fifteen steps leading to the entries of nearby houses—the last reminders of the now-shorn hill on which the manor once stood:

But what's more melancholy still
For poor old Brummagem,
They've taken away all Newhall-hill
Poor old Brummagem!
At Easter time, girls fair and brown,
Used to come rolly-polly down,
And showed their legs to half the town;
Oh! the good old sights in Brummagem.

Although sentimental types like James Dobbs, whose ditty I just quoted,¹³ might regret the loss of Newhall Hill, Birmingham's metal "toy" and button makers welcomed it, as they were more than pleased to abandon their crammed and foul-smelling quarters in Digbeth and other older parts of town for the modest but clean and comfortable structures erected on what were once Newhall's grounds. Most of them chose to reside and work in the same dwelling, with their living quarters at street level and their workrooms upstairs or in outbuildings to the rear. By 1780, or just a few years before the commercial coinage episode began, the present street pattern was more or less established, with Newhall, Church, and Livery Streets running north and Little Charles, Great Charles, and Lionel Streets running from east to west. This so-called "toy" district continues to be where most

¹² Newspaper vendors (Brum).

¹³ See note 4.

of the 30,000-odd workers involved directly or indirectly in Birmingham's button industry ply their trade today.

But what was it, exactly, that allowed Birmingham to become, in Edmund Burke's oft-repeated phrase, "the great toyshop of Europe"? Although the origins of Birmingham's involvement in the metal trades remain obscure, we do know that it was already a center for metal working back in the 15th century, when its main products included cutting tools, nails, and swords. Until the end of the 17th century very little growth took place, but during the 18th Birmingham acted like a magnet attracting all kinds of skilled artisans from every manner of trade, and experts in the metal trades especially, which had in the meantime been encouraged by the development of the Staffordshire iron producing industry. But why Birmingham rather than Sheffield, which was surrounded by coalfields and good sources of water-power, or Bristol, which was more accessible? The best explanation anyone has been able to come up with is the one found in Drake's guidebook, which I've naturally taken along for our tour. It was, in a word, *freedom*. Birmingham, Drake (1825, 12) observes, enjoys

perfect freedom...from all corporate and chartered dignities, honours, immunities, privileges, and annoyances. No absurd forms of wearisome servitude are necessary to give the active tradesman a right to practice his art here. ... The atmosphere of this place is free to anyone, and the consequence has been, that it has reaped the benefit of active talent and industry, flowing in from all quarters.

Thanks to being uniquely free of unions, trade guilds, and chartered companies, and to having provided a relatively "warm welcome to all manner of nonconformists, who formed an important part of its entrepreneurial base, Birmingham has become indisputably Britain's headquarters of free trade.

To be continued . . .

A NUMISMATIC RAMBLE 'ROUND OLD BIRMINGHAM'

George Selgin
Professor of Economics
The Terry College of Business
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602
Selgin@Terry.uga.edu

*This material is taken from the author's book-in-progress, "Good Money: How Some Birmingham Button Makers Showed the World the Way around Gresham's Law." The author retains the copyright to this material, and asks that it not be reproduced without his express permission.

¹⁴ We must not overlook the deplorable Priestley riots of 1791, which were directed mainly against Birmingham's Unitarians but which victimized other nonconformists as well.

A Token Question

Tom Fredette

Because of the long-held view of the British government that officially produced and sanctioned copper coinage was not the business of the crown it didn't mean that the token coinage which was produced from time to time by "entrepenurial" merchants was beneath its notice. In fact it was illegal! But small change was always needed, so tokens were produced - in great numbers and varieties. Hence we have a number of well-documented token producing periods (series) ranging from the crude - but endearing- coppers of the later 17th century, through some rather rough (Bungtown/Regal Evasion/Imitation Regal) token times, to our own Late 18th Century series to the Early 19th Century series catalogued by Davis and culminating in R.C. Bell's efforts with "unofficial farthings."

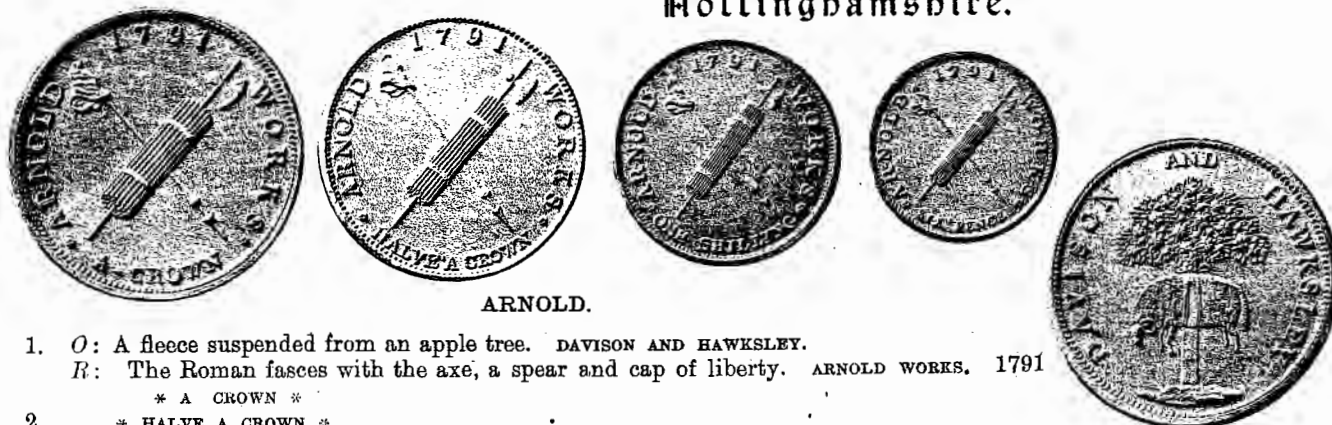
When one studies and collects British tokens of any kind, it becomes apparent that while we have a need to categorize them by periods, the tokens themselves don't tend to stay put. They wander a bit from series to series. For instance, one will find Atkins references in Dalton and Hamer, and D&H references in Davis and some of Davis' token references in Bell.

The preceding paragraphs are connected to a question that had popped into this writer's head three or so years ago when in an article entitled "Nineteenth Century Farthings - the Bridge Tokens" (Vol. III, No. 4) there was an attempt to address it. The question is this: When an author writes a book about a token series - at what point does he or she begin the list? What prompted the question was a small section at the end of the Introduction to W.J. Davis' book *The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage* called "Tokens Admitted."

In these several short paragraphs he gives his reasons for including some tokens in his work which also are listed in Dalton & Hamer. Among other reasons two specifically apply in this instance: 1) the token expresses a value and 2) the token is dated prior to the end of the reign of George III (1738-1820).

A topical survey of D&H reveals the following tokens or token groups also listed in Davis. This is not a complete list - but just examples. These tokens are among the most interesting of the Late 18th Century series to this writer precisely because they boldly (and dangerously?) express a stated value and not merely a "promise to pay."

Nottinghamshire.



ARNOLD.

1. O: A fleece suspended from an apple tree. DAVISON AND HAWKSLEY.
R: The Roman fasces with the axe, a spear and cap of liberty. ARNOLD WORKS. 1791
* A CROWN *
2. * HALVE A CROWN *
3. * ONE SHILLING *
4. * SIX PENCE *

Nos. 1 to 4 were struck in copper. A few of these pieces were gilt and silver-plated. Boyne says: "In the M.S. Catalogue the Arnold Works are said to be a mill for spinning wool at Nottingham." These mills for the manufacture of worsted were situated near the Qean, Nottingham. They were destroyed by fire in January, 1791. This probably accounts for the scarcity of the tokens, especially those of the higher values.

The first examples come to us from Nottinghamshire. They are the tokens of the Arnold Works. There are four tokens in this group which state the respective values of: "Six Pence"; "1 Shilling"; "Halve a Crown" and "A Crown." The note which appears at the end of this listing in D&H is practically the same as the one in Davis. Waters tells us that the note is erroneous anyway and probably was copied by Dalton & Hamer from Davis. He further refers in his "Notes" to these tokens as "truck tickets."



SHILLING.

BASINGSTOKE.

1. O: A barge. BASINGSTOKE CANAL.
 R: A wheelbarrow, &c. JOHN PINKERTON.
 VALUE ONE SHILLING.
 N: Engrailed. A. 1



Said to have passed current among the workmen engaged in making the canal. John Pinkerton was the Secretary, and doubtless several of the early impressions would be given to shareholders and others, who would naturally be interested in the undertaking and also in the novel local currency.

The next issue of interest is a "Value One Shilling" example from Basingstoke. The note following the listing in D&H seems to rely on Davis, but gives more information about the Basingstoke Canal which this token commemorates. Waters says that this is "...one of the few instances of a copper token being used as a shilling." It is a handsome and workmanlike token.

Another example of this type of "value-expressed" token are the issues from Birmingham. Part of what makes them interesting comes from the fact that the value is punched into a few of the planchets rather than being engraved. Waters calls these tokens "very unusual" They occur in the expressed values of: "Two Shillings and Sixpence"; "Two Shillings"; "Eighteenpence" and two are stamped to be used as "Shillings."

BIRMINGHAM.



TWO SHILLINGS.



HALF CROWN.



EIGHTEENPENCE.



The last example is a token which is somewhat similar in design to the Basingstoke issue. It is a "3 Pence" Marle Pit Token issued at Wroxham by the Reverend Daniel Collyer according to Davis. ("Marle" is a clay-like soil which was used in the making of bricks and cement.) It is a large, serious-looking token which seems to leave no doubt as to the fact that it really was used as real money. When encountered, these tokens have a well-used appearance which nicely makes this point.

Norfolk.



THREEPENCE.

WROXHAM.

O: A spade and pickaxe across a wheelbarrow. MARLE . PIT TOKEN. TO . PAY . WORKMEN . AND . PROMOTE . AGRICULTURE .

R: 3 | PENCE | PAYABLE | AT | WROXHAM | D. COLLYER . PROPRIETOR . 1797. A. 1

The previously mentioned four issues don't answer the writer's question but they give us some insight into the fact that this was a problem for all of the token authors who have provided us with so much information over the centuries. In their book *British Tokens and Their Values*, Peter Seaby and Monica Bussell quote from an article from C.W. Peck. In it he states that:

...regal copper coinage...was issued grudgingly and was never plentiful...It is, therefore, small wonder that many exasperated tradespeople once again demonstrated their independence and commonsense by issuing small change of their own - the eighteenth century token.

The Late 18th Century tokens described in this article seem to be products of that frustration and were of note in at least two important books about the tokens of this time period (1787-1820). In their way in an attempt to answer the "question" the authors bridged the gaps and proved the point that no matter how hard one tries to put them in their place the tokens will not stay put.

SOURCES

Dalton, R. and S.H. Hamer, *The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century*.

Davis, W.J. *The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage*.

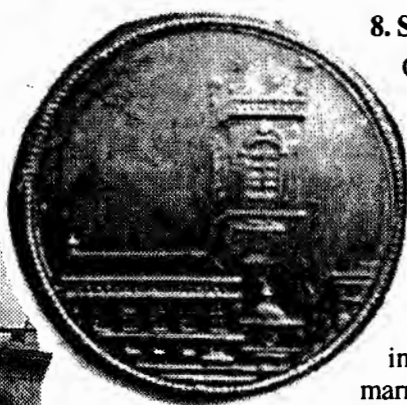
Seaby, Peter and Monica Bussell (eds.), *British Tokens and their Values*, Seaby Publications, London, 1984.

Waters, Arthur, W., *Notes on Eighteenth century Tokens*.

SKIDMORE CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF LONDON

8. St Andrews Holborn

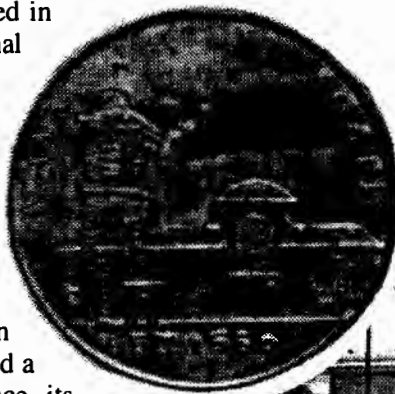
One of the larger City churches it escaped damage in the Great Fire but was rebuilt by Wren in 1684-90. It lost much of the churchyard in the creation of Holborn Viaduct in 1863-9 and was severely damaged by bombs in 1941, but rebuilt in its original form in the early sixties. Benjamin Disraeli was christened there in 1817 and Isambard Brunel's parents married there in 1799. Dr Henry Sachaverell was rector in 1714-24 and is buried beneath the high altar.



9. St Anns Aldersgate

One of the few buildings of any age in Gresham St, it was first mentioned in 1137. The ancestor of the original building was burnt down in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren in 1676-87 at a cost of £2,448 0s 10d!

It was badly damaged in 1940 and rebuilt in the 1960's using Wren's original plans. It was partially saved by the vergeress who kept it open after the war even when the city surveyor had served a dangerous structure notice. Since its reconstruction it has become a Lutheran church and is more usually known as St Anne and St Agnes.



SIMON MONKS

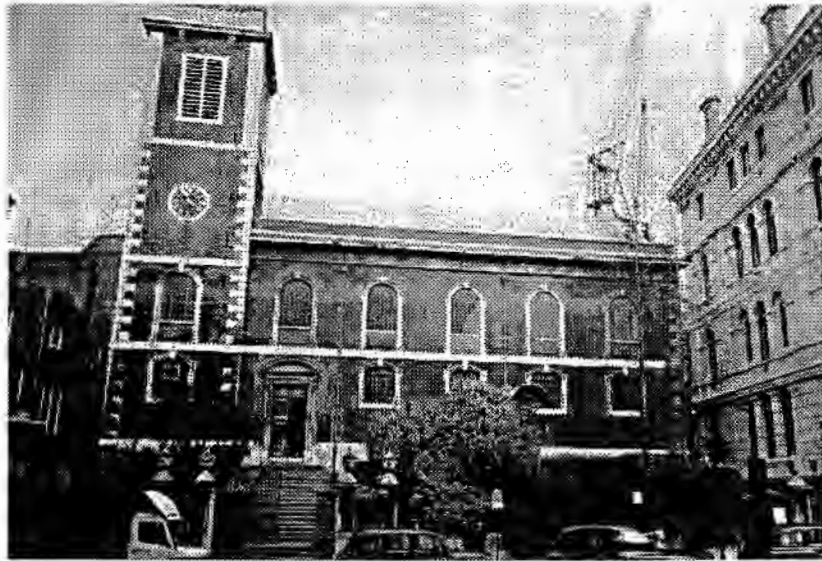
SKIDMORE CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF LONDON

10. St Ann's Blackfriars – or is it? A reattribution

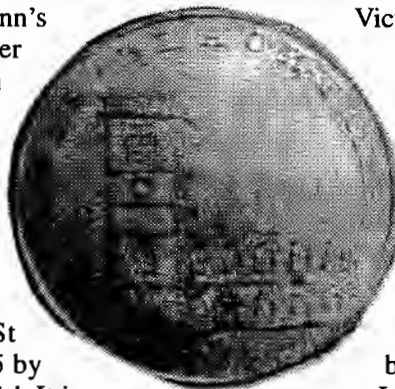
The church of St Ann's was built in 1597 on the site of a temporary building provided for the parishioners by Sir Thomas Cawarden. It was burned down in the Great Fire and not replaced. An open space in Ireland Yard marks its site and in the narrow passageway of Church Entry, its churchyard with some tombstones can be found.

In all Peter Skidmore illustrated 88 churches in this series, predominantly in the London area. Only one, St Ann's Blackfriars, is of a church that did not exist at the time and had not done so for 130 years. If this is St Ann's where did Jacobs, the diesinker obtain his image of the church and why does it look so like a typical late 17th century Wren church?

The answer lies just around the corner in the form of St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe; the church in whose parish St Ann's was united after the fire. St Andrew was rebuilt in 1685-95 by Wren at a cost of £7,060 16s 11d. It is a plain brick rectangular church and was the last of Wren's City churches. It was gutted in 1940 and rebuilt in 1959-61 by Marshall Sisson. The tower and main facade escaped damage and were remodelled to return them to



their original design which explains the patchy brickwork left after removal of the late Victorian ornamental features.



A comparison of the token and a recent photograph show that the former is almost certainly St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe. One must therefore ask why the mistake was made. Bearing in mind St Ann's absorption into the parish after the fire, it is possible that the church may have been known by both names or even as St Ann's.

It is interesting to note the inscription on the illustrated medal of Rev'd William Romaine (listed as M12). He is described as Rector of St Ann's Blackfriars not of St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe whose living he took in 1766, showing possibly that the former name was more usual at the time. The only other explanation is a genuine error which is less likely and would surely have been corrected.

The building depicted on the token and that on the photograph are so similar as not to be one and the same, so No. 10 in my series becomes **St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe**.



M12

SIMON MONKS



696

**LORD GEORGE GORDON; A LESSON IN POLITICS**

O: for Nos. 695-706

Yet another eccentric political reformer, Lord George Gordon (1751-1793.) (**D&H Middlesex #696 & 780.**) It appears as if many of these political reformers (today read liberals) and popular figures with the common man of the late Eighteenth Century were recorded as "eccentric." Let's face it, to deviate from the established norm is a dangerous act, maybe less so today than in those less tolerant days in England. Yes, Lord Gordon certainly was "off center" in some respects, but was he mad or insane? We will hope to find out in this article. What is important to understand is that the majority voice at that time in print sets the superficial tone for later history. Contemporary records are not always accurate. For example: I made a mistake in my previous Lord Erskine article when writing about the Gordon trial. I wrote Lord Gordon marched to "repeal the Quebec (sic) Act establishing the 'Popish' religion in Canada." In actuality he was president of the Protestant Association which advocated the repeal of liberalizing of Catholic disabilities. The Quebec Act was just one of these reforms enacted. My mistake was caused because a *contemporary* baron had written in his correspondence the same error. In fact, Gordon marched to petition Parliament for the repeal of the **English** Catholic Relief Act. You may find it strange that I will suggest Lord Gordon was a populist reformer at the same time showing him to be against the Catholic Relief Act. But in understanding his background we will be enlightened about this. Some of the confusion is caused by his enemies, the powers in government, who had a greater say in stating our perception today of Gordon's character. It is well know by historians that successive kings had their own writers rewrite the records of preceding monarchs to debase their predecessors and to glorify themselves. And so it becomes my contention that Gordon's reputation as being "troublesome and foolish" ¹ and as an amusement to the House of Commons is only their opinion.

Like Lord Stanhope (with whom there are several parallels) George Gordon was from a long line of nobility - in this case - a Scottish peerage. Suffice it to say, he had many contemporary relatives in high places we could involve ourselves with. I just love historical scandals so I have to mention just one relative. Lady Sarah Lennox, a disappointed candidate for the wife to the young king George III, defaulted to a marriage with the older, duller Sir Thomas Bunbury. Being a lively soul, she then ran off with a Gordon and had a child by him. The man was Lord William Gordon, (1744-1823), the middle son and older brother of George. As perusal, a military position was sought after for the younger sons and finally George received a commission as an ensign, as they say, when in "petticoats"(i.e. very young.) He served in the American station prior to the American War for Independence and reached the rank of Lieutenant by about 1772. We see the first indication of his "trouble maker" attitude when he questions his commanding officer about the conditions of the ordinary working seamen. Consequently this reputation caused Lord Sandwich to refuse

1. R.C. Bell, "The Mad Peer Of Newgate Prison", Conder Token Collector's Journal, Vol. VI, #3, 2001

to promise him the command of his own ship and George resigned his commission. Knowing the hardships of serving aboard ship at these times, it is necessary to consider his six or seven years as character building and to speak out about inequities occurring aboard ship is indicative of his strong willed personality. All this only earned him the title of "damned nuisance." ² While in the West Indies he was appalled by the "bloody treatment of the Negroes." ³ At this time, he had contact with the American colonies and genuinely liked the country and its people, admiring their independence and inventiveness.

Before we discuss his participation in Parliament we need to explain his Scottish background. As mentioned before, George had relatives in London prior to his entrance in 1774 into the House of Commons. We find a record by Horace Walpole in his correspondence about the Gordons, "They were, and are all mad." ⁴ I suggest this is a frivolous comment as we now understand the times. The Gordons were Scottish accented speakers with a heavy Gaelic brogue and had different customs and manners which could be perceived as crude or rude. Thus the record of them as odd was not necessarily any different from what other Scottish people were thought of by English society. In remembering our English history, religious intolerance between Protestant and Catholic was a constant back and forth battle. And that is not to mention the religious intolerance and prejudices concerning the dissenter groups such as the Quakers, Moravians or Jews. Remember John Knox implanted Calvinism in Scotland as a strong Protestant religion in which they then became haters of the Catholics. This also is an additional oddity placed upon the Gordons as seen from the perspective of the Anglican faith. Now back to Lord George Gordon, my reading of him is that he was very tolerant of the various religious sects in contrast to a superficial history of his character. Why then did he oppose the Catholic Relief Act? We will get some understanding of this when we learn about his treatment in the House of Commons later. It is my impression, Lord George was a rightist, liberal reformer, very determined and egotistical about his political motives. That he accepted the presidency of the Protestant Association for its political power rather than any strong feeling about the rightness of the Protestant cause. On the other hand, we have to look at his Scottish background and religion. What is striking is the strength of George's Scottish heritage. Although he was born in London, George could speak in his native Gaelic tongue, was interested in Scottish ballads, and adopted Scottish dress. We are reminded of his popularity with the common Scottish people as he talked to fishermen and shephards about their catches and the quality of their wool while campaigning. On occasion he would play the bagpipes or perform a Highland reel. The question is how strong was his Protestant beliefs? Was he a devout Scottish Calvinist?

Our political lesson begins with George Gordon in the House of Commons. According to the members of Parliament he was erratic and overly enthusiastic. What new congressman is any different! Erratic, I don't know, but a forceful reform conscientious agenda - yes! All previous indications about Lord George's attitudes are that he was totally

2. Christopher Hibbert, *King Mob* (New York, 1958), p. 20.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 20.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 15.

conscious of political inequities and wished liberty for all. We get some more insight into his character by his voting record. More often than not, his vote was cast for the Opposition, but again like Lord Stanhope he was definitely an independent. Tory (King & conservatives) or Opposition, (Whigs & reform oriented) whom ever George felt was currently misguided received his voracious condemnation. Two typical statements illustrate his position. "Justice for the people is not to be expected from either party." "The ministers have lost the confidence of the people." ⁵ In addition Gordon for several reasons was not an effective speaker. Today in a sense we might classify him as a micro-manager in that his speeches were well intended, but they were too verbose, too detailed, and not well organized. The reports are that Edmund Burke and John Wilkes had a great ideological influence on George, but there was not an iota of similarity in his ability to give a speech. Outside of Parliament George was a different kind of person being likeable to all classes of people showing a great deal of generosity, charm and having a happy countenance. To his social equals, he provided a gracious dinner table with an excellent selection of wines. After all, you can understand he came from a very wealthy family and enjoyed those privileges that went with nobility. There is not a lot written about his physical appearance. However, from various paintings he seems slim, well built, narrow in the face with reddish wavy hair. A distinctive feature of him was his very close set eyes which might have given him an intense fierce look.

Now the time is a Monday, June second of 1780, at 10:00 o'clock, and Lord George Gordon has finished organizing, as president of the Protestant Association, a petition march on the House of Commons. Not being very successful and ridiculed as a member of Parliament by his fellow members, he has turned to this Association for the political notoriety which will feed his pride. The Association has gathered an estimated 50 thousand marchers at St George's Field, organized in four divisions, eight people abreast with blue cockades in their hats. They have stitched together a very long parchment scroll of signatures to present to Parliament. They start off peaceably in good order with bagpipes shrilling and shouting "No Popery." The resulting aftermath will be a week long burning and looting rampage lingering for some minor degrees into the following week for several days. Maybe there will or will not have been three hundred killed, but 192 rioters will end up convicted with from 21 to 25 being executed after twenty thousand troops have been brought in to quell the riots. Newgate and Kings Bench prisons will have been burned and the prisoners released. Numerous Catholic homes and churches will have been set a fire and with Lord Mansfield's and Sir John Fielding's residences destroyed. In fact nothing has happened to London as dramatic as this since the great fire storm of 1666 which mostly consumed the city. What precipitated these riots and what role did Lord George Gordon play in those troubling events?

No doubt it is easy to point the finger at Lord George. But in Christopher Hibbert's masterful work *Kings Mob*, he gives evidence, 1.) that outside roughnecks and hooligans took advantages of the march to loot and riot, and 2.) that important members of the Association attempted to halt the disturbances. That non-association individuals with religious grudges

5. *Ibid.* p. 23.

set Catholic homes and churches on fire is not in dispute. This is not to be unexpected given the religious intolerance common in England at this time. As for Lord Gordon's role, he was acquitted by a jury - and not on a technicality - in a trial which Thomas Erskine defended him. If however, the technicality in which the "Not Guilty" verdict was pronounced is that Lord Gordon was not guilty of **treason** and the overthrow of the King's government but was guilty of imprudence - then I guess there was one. The marchers had reached the Parliament building, and the petition was presented with almost all the marchers waiting outside. As a Parliament member, Lord Gordon was allowed to attend, and his imprudence, if there was any, was that he shuttled back and forth between the House assembly and the crowd outside to relate how the debate was progressing. There is no evidence in which it is suggested he inflamed the crowd - especially to riot. Actually after the riots started he gave his support and actively tried to stop it. There is testimonial evidence which shows unsavory thugs pulled people from carriages and robbed them. It is worth noting the political march ended the first day rather peaceably. And the riots only became managed by criminals after two thousand prisoners were released several days later from a number of prisons. If the real truth is to be known, it is the fact the city of London had no true organized police force at this time as we do today. Robert Peel's "Bobbies" were not organized until after the turn of the century. Besides the government, especially the King's ministers, wasted a great deal of time before calling out the Army troops.

The consequence of the "Gordon" riots was devastating to most reform movements even though they themselves did not appreciate these consequences and the difficulties that would lay ahead. Up until July 14th, of 1789, the normally paranoid government was only slightly more paranoid. After the French revolution the government could only equate the storming of the Bastille with another potential Gordon riot in England. It is unfortunate that the 1780 riots got their name from Lord George Gordon because now people equate his name with similar events during the French Revolution. For heaven sakes, the government tried Lord Gordon for **treason** and not for in sighting a riot or some similar charge. And one must ask, what did the government do to organize a standing police force to prevent such riots in the future? It will be noted that after Gordon's trial the intellectual community considered justice had been accomplished with his acquittal. For Lord George Gordon the trauma of eight months of imprisonment and the trial certainly could not have improve his mind if there had been some weakness of the brain. For seven years he more or less remained in seclusion. It was reported the riots in his own name were believed to have quieted him down, made him more reasonable, less touchy and less bitter. And yet, his correspondence to friends and anyone who would listen was thoroughly involved with his concepts of liberty. It is interesting to observe his idea of liberty, for a time, it was interlocked with Protestantism. Also he clearly was a very religious fellow, memorizing parts of the Bible and keeping it not far from his reach at all times. One of George's weaknesses was a strong need for adulation which may have been another attraction for his being with the Association. After the riots his pride must have been at a very low ebb, and there must have been a desire to raise his self-esteem. Finally he hit upon a scheme to augment his ambition and low pride. Oddly he was still the president of the Protestant Association and he worked to get permission for the Association to go to the aid of the Dutch in pursuit of

their liberty from the Catholic Austrian Empire which dominated them. Before any serious unlawful action could be taken in this regards, Lord Gordon got himself arrested for libel against the Queen of France. This took the form of an advertisement in defense of a purported "Count" de Cagliostro, in which he vehemently criticized Maria Antoinette. True to form, Lord George hated Paris, France, having been there several years before, because he observed the disparagement between the grand royal palaces and the poor hovels of the working classes. Along with this libel charge was tacked on an addition libel charge for a pamphlet supposedly written by him concerning the awful conditions of convict prison ships and the abuse of their liberty by deporting them to Australia. I wouldn't doubt he wrote the pamphlet, and one would think there must have been some evidence for it. At present it seems strange one could libel a foreign dignitary. Maybe today some of us should be careful how we condemn Arafat! The outcome for Lord Gordon was that he had two trials between June sixth, 1787 and the end of the month for each libel charge. This time he determined to under take his own defense. Naturally his overly detailed and wondering speeches were not conducive to his cause. In his long winded defense he attempted to detail major flaws in the English justice code. I like Hebbert's comment referring to what the jury may have thought, "Only cranks like John Howard were interested in penal reform." ⁶ The verdict, not surprising, was guilty, but due to an oversight Lord George was released without bail and he made his escape before the following days scheduled sentencing. His escape initially was made to Amsterdam, but he was almost immediately deported back to England, and yet avoided being arrested. He finally went into hiding in a Jewish community at Birmingham in with a Jewish women. Within a year Gordon had converted to the Jewish faith. As might be thought, this conversion was not to hid from the law since it appears he had flirted with this faith long before his current difficulties. When he was finally captured from this Jewish enclave, he is described as looking very much as he appears in the final portrait of this article. Such a "grotesque" image would be another case for pointing to his madness. Yet this was typical dress and appearance for a Jew in those times. The wide brimmed, floppy hat was very common amongst the Polish Jews. His motives for this conversion to the Jewish religion, he says was because he was greatly taken by these peoples simple kindness and generosity where ever he had encountered them. This from a man considered a devout Protestant and anti-Catholic. When recaptured, he was sentenced to three years for the first libel and two additional years for the second libel thus to serve five years imprisoned in Newgate. In those days if a prisoner could scrape together some extra funds he could be provided with better accommodations. Lord George continued to be an agreeable companion for those of his friends who wished to discuss his concepts of human liberty, and frequently he had as many as eight guests for his two o'clock prison dinner. By October, 1793, Lord George Gordon had figured he had avoided the normal summer epidemic of jail fever, but that did not turn out to be the case. After having server all five years of his term, but unable to finance a security bond he died in the month of November of that year at 42. Thomas Spence issued his token of Lord George Gordon shortly after and recorded his death as being November first, 1793. Judging from Spence's political statements, the implication is Gordon was wrongfully imprisoned and this was a terrible tragic death.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 220.

For a madman, Lord Gordon could have a very logical and interesting conversation in a casual circumstance with close friends. Maybe to use the term "mad" in connection with Gordon one should translate it to mean anger pointed at inequities in justice and liberty by English and the French governments. When it came to the concept of human liberty it seems he had a great deal of foresight especially in his later years. In many ways he would probably have approve of our liberty here today. One characteristic which earned him the description of mad was his irritating habit of arguing with a one-sided diatribe. Some times these diatribes verged on hysteria. If one really wants to find fault with Lord George Gordon, don't pick on his quirky idiosyncratic oddities, recognize his typical Scottish background and center on his true major fault. That fault dealt with his political situations were he pushed his reforming attitudes too forcefully because of his ambition and pride. In other words, politically he had no finesse or ability to be subtle and could not compromise his ideals. For these reasons he was not suited for a position of political leadership, but that did not make him a madman. Napoleon and Hitler had the political charisma of leadership - they were the true madmen.

Richard Bartlett



Israel bar Abraham Gordon

Adventures In Paradise?

Larry Gaye CTCC #55

This is a travel story of sorts. Last summer my wife Suzanne and I took our first trip "abroad". What better place for an adventure of this sort than England. We stayed a week in London and a week in Wales. Life is good.

While in London we stayed at *The White House* on Greater Portland St. ,(*nb.* We are from Portland, Oregon) ugly Americans? I think not, just a great Hotel two blocks from Hyde Park. I must admit we did get a kick out of telling the cabbies to take us to *The White House*. Jerry & Sharon Bobbe gave us wonderful travel information.

We were able to walk to The British Museum (the coins galleries are "brilliant") and other amazing sites. We took in the normal touristy spots, The Tower, The Houses of Parliament and the underground bunker that Churchill occupied during the war and of course a trip to Bath. I have to admit we had a wonderful time. The Brits we drank beer with, ate "bubble and squeaks" with and shared tables with were wonderful. London is amazing....I'm ready to go back.

Coin adventures were had on Wednesday am with a visit to Baldwin's and Saturday to the underground of Charing Cross Station for the bourse. At Baldwin's we picked through what else? Conder Tokens. I liberated several from Evelyn including a wonderful red Beeston and several Byzantines (my other passion). I was a very happy camper. On Saturday at Charing Cross I picked up a *Sentimental* Token featuring William Beckford, engraved by John Kirk of London for Five Pounds, a really neat copper. I have since acquired another with William Pitt on it. Suzanne went crazy on things Irish. From there we drove to Wales and Welsh Rarebit.

It really is amazing, I only got lost once on my way there and it was right at Gatwick. I went east instead of west and found myself heading for London again instead of Wales. I suppose I have an excuse as this was the first time in a new rental vehicle, a new airport, and all this trying to get used to driving on the wrong side of the road. We survived and I became quite good at it by the time our week in Wales was over. I know the thrill of moving from the slow lane to the medium lane to the fast lane on the M5.

We stayed in the wonderful town of Laughrne in a great time-share we took advantage of. Our motto became a castle a day. We drove to St. David's and other great Welsh sites. In the village there were several great pubs and high tea was taken regularly, or should I say cream teas. I cannot believe how much sugar and real cream the Brits eat.

I found a wonderful old bookstore in the village and came home with several great items including a first edition of *The Puppet Masters* by Robert Heinlien in absolutely pristine condition (for you non sci-fi fans he is probably one of the finest authors of the genre) for Fifteen Pounds.

Now, here is where this travelogue takes a distinctly **Conder** turn. At the bookstore I came across a truly great condition edition of *The Sun* for Thursday, May 15, 1800. I was paging (very gingerly I might add) through it when I found an article on the back page entitled "Base Copper Coin". I have included a copy for your enjoyment. I was so surprised by my good fortune that I paid the hefty sum (it really was) for it. Another great experience in Wales was the old Roman town of Carleon, regarding Carleon, it was there that the Roman Empire became a living thing for me, my breath was taken away. I will never forget the experience.

Wales was wonderful and it was really a pity to leave. To experience things Arthurian, we managed to visit Glastonbury Tor on the way back to England I am now the proud owner of a very nice example of Middlesex 135 featuring Glasonbury Abbey, in nice unc. Again, I am happy, no I am very happy.

I will never forget the trip. I hope you don't mind my meanderings just to get to the point, (Middlesex 135) but that's what vacations are for isn't it?

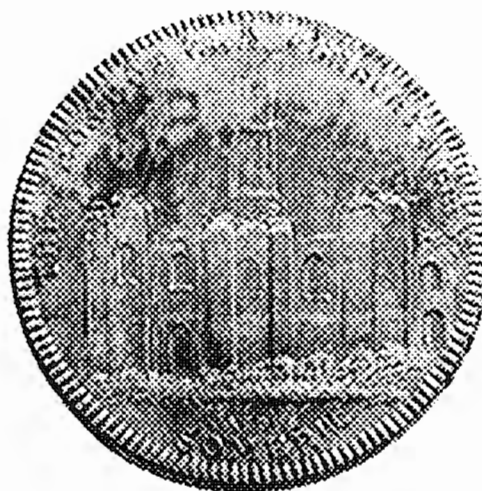
THE SUN.

BASE COPPER COIN.

In consequence of the repeated advertisements that have lately appeared from a person who called himself Thomas Stridwick, a linen-draper and ho- sier, residing in Little St. Andrew-street, Seven Dials, offering to take counterfeit halfpence and farthings in payment for the whole amount of any quantity of goods purchased at his shop, and which it was proved he took for only half their original value, a warrant was issued by Mr. FORD for the apprehension of him and his shop- man, *John Crouch*, who were immediately brought to the Office for examination, when it appeared from the testimony of two persons, who were obliged to be admitted as evidence for the Crown, as by uttering the base coin for less than its nominal value, they would otherwise be considered as *particeps Criminis*, that on going on Monday evening to purchase a pair of worsted stockings at the prisoner *Stridwick's* shop, he told them the terms on which he dealt, when paid in bad halfpence and farthings, namely, that he must receive two bad halfpence instead of one good, for every article so sold; that the Witness gave him 120 bad halfpence instead of any other good money, to the amount of half-a-crown, in pay- ment for a pair of worsted stockings, which did not seem to be worth eighteen-pence. The prisoner *Crouch* being also proved to be active in the sale of the said stockings, was included in the charge.

The defence set up by *Stridwick* was, that all the base halfpence and farthings so taken, he sold by weight to the Copper Company, to be melted down.

A very large quantity of bad half-pence and farthings were found in his house, which were ordered to be detained, and the Prisoners were committed for further examination.



Middlesex 135



Having Too Much Fun!

Hi Harold... I received the back issues of the CTCC Journal and Newsletter that I had requested from you this past week. Thank you very much! As I opened the box, it was a pleasant surprise to find nineteen issues instead of the twelve I had expected. Only two more and I'll be up to date. I'm now on the lookout for #2 and #17.

From the Mail Coach...

I really got more than I bargained for when I found Wayne Anderson's signature on two of the issues. GOSH!!... I've only been collecting "Conders" since January and I already have the signatures of the CTCC's # 1, # 2 and # 3 members! When I purchased the RC Bell books from Joel Spingarn, he also sent an autographed copy of his "Fixed Price List". I have Bill McKivor's signature as well. Add these signatures to the numbered and signed copy of "Political and Commemorative Pieces" by RC Bell (purchased from Joel) and I have a serious start to another collection. It could be a collection as eclectic as the "Conders" themselves.

I have already read several of the issues you sent and have read much about (and by) Wayne Anderson. I wish I'd joined the CTCC earlier so I could have gotten to know him. I have corresponded with Bill and Joel via e-mail for the past several months (even spoke with Bill by phone from the bourse floor at the FUN show this year) and their advice has been ABSOLUTELY PRICELESS!! Their excellent advice has served to temper my enthusiasm with patience. But... collecting this series is... "JUST TOO MUCH FUN!!"

I shall spend the next few weeks reading the rest of the CTCC Journals and Newsletters. I want to catch up on the history of the club. I have particularly enjoyed the articles by Jerry Bobbe. Hey... I just realized... Jerry and Sharon Bobbe are CTCC # 4 and # 5. There's two more autographs! Thanks again for the journals. Cory Collins... CTCC # 413

PVC Damage?

I recently took a close look at the medals issued by the Conder Token Collectors Club. I am concerned to discover that they all show the haze I associate with PVC damage. I took them out of their original holders and encourage members to put their medals in some storage medium they trust for long term preservation.

My 2001 medal had a strange appearance on the reverse. There appeared to be a moon rising behind the swan. This is a circle about 10mm across with an additional spot in the center. Although this looks somewhat like PVC damage, I suspect this is somehow related to the manufacturing process and may be considered "as issued."

While "peach fuzz" may be cherished on eighteenth century coppers, I believe members would prefer to see mirrored fields in their club medals. Perhaps some other members can comment on the preservation of these metals and the safest ways to avoid or correct PVC damage. Pete Smith... CTCC #016

Ex Libris

It has been a while since I have updated the contents of our library. Since that time, we have made some outstanding additions. I hope you will take advantage of our holdings. I will also take this opportunity to request that you consider making contributions to the library and to thank once again those who have made contributions in the past. HDW

Books:

- Bell, R. C. *Commercial Coins 1787 - 1804*
Bell, R. C. *Copper Commercial Coins 1811 - 1819*
Bell, R. C. *Tradesmen's Tickets & Private Tokens*
Bell, R. C. *Specious Tokens & those struck for General Circulation*
Bell, R. C. *The Building Medalets of Kempson and Skidmore 1796 - 1797*
Bell, R. C. *Political and Commemorative Pieces Simulating Tradesmen's Tokens*
- Birchall, S. *A Descriptive List of the Provincial Copper Coins and Tokens* (1796).
- Conder, James *An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets, etc.*
(a interleaved copy with penciled notations throughout - includes the scarce preface by James Wright)
- CTCC *The Journal of the CTCC - Volume #1* (issues 1-4 hardbound)
CTCC *The Journal of the CTCC - Volume #2* (issues 5-6 hardbound)
CTCC *The Journal of the CTCC - Volume #3* (issues 7-10 hardbound)
CTCC *The Journal of the CTCC - Volume #4* (issues 11-14 hardbound)
- Dalton, Richard *The Silver Token-Coinage* This is a good quality photocopied reprint that has been hard bound along with Arthur Waters *Notes on the Silver Tokens of the Nineteenth Century*
- Davis, W. J. *The Token Coinage of Warwickshire*
- Doty, Richard *The Soho Mint & the Industrialization of Money*
Doty, Richard *English Merchant Tokens* (one chapter in the work *Perspectives in Numismatics - Studies Presented to the Chicago Coin Club*)
- Hawker, C. R. *Druid Tokens - Eighteenth Century Token Notes From Matthew Boulton's Letters - The Anglesey Series*
- Kent, G. C. *British Metallic Coins and Tradesmen's Tokens With Their Value from 1600-1912* Copy #216
- Mathias, Peter *English Trade Tokens - The Industrial Revolution*
- Mitchiner, Michael *Jetons, Medalets and Tokens - British Isles Circa 1558 - 1830*
- Nathanson, Alan J. *Thomas Simon his life and work 1618 - 1665*
- Pye, Charles *Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens* (1975 reprint)

Schwer, Siegfried *Schwer Price Guide to 18th Century Tokens*

Seaby Ltd, B. A. *A Catalogue of the Copper Coins and Tokens of the British Isles*

Sharp, Thomas *A Catalogue of Provincial Copper Coins, Tokens, Tickets, and Medalets issued in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries . . . Described from the Originals in the Collection of Sir George Chetwynd, Baronet, etc.* (Photocopy of the original held by the Library of Congress. This copy appears to be Chetwynd's own and contains considerable additional annotation.)

Waters, Arthur W. *The Token Coinage of South London* (1998 reprint, copy #12 of 25)

Whiting, J. R. S. *British Trade Tokens - A Social and Economic History*

Catalogs:

Baldwin's Auctions Auction #19 4 May 1999 (39 Lots of high quality tokens - all but two nicely plated - no PRL)

Baldwin's Auctions Auction #20 11 Oct. 1999 (42 lots various tokens & checks) PRL

Baldwin's Auctions Auction #21 11-12 Oct. 1999 (11 lots copper-gilt 18th c. tokens)

Baldwin's Auctions Auction #23 3 May 2000 (10 lots of 17th century tokens, 11 lots of high end 18th century tokens - all plated and 2 lots of 19th century silver tokens.) No PRL.

Baldwin's Auctions Auction #24 10 October, 2000 (100 lots of 18th century tokens including a collection of Northumberland tokens, the complete Kempson London buildings series, the London and Westminster penny series, the complete Skidmore Globe series (all of which are plated), and the Skidmore Clerkenwell series.) No PRL.

Coin Galleries February 16, 2000 (156 English, 7 Scottish and 11 Irish 18th century tokens, 35 English and 2 Irish 19th century silver tokens. Two 19th century copper tokens and 9 numismatist's tokens. PRL

Coin Galleries April 12, 2000 (228 lots of high quality 18th century tokens. Many illustrated. PRL.

Davissons Ltd. Auction Nine October 9, 1997 (303 lots of 18th Century tokens, 42 lots 19th Century tokens, 6 lots Irish tokens - almost all lots are illustrated. Also, several important token books and catalogs.)

Davissons Ltd. Auction Thirteen Part II (The Wayne Anderson Sale) April 25, 2000. An extremely important sale of the collection of "Conder" tokens and library of the CTCC's founder.

Dix, Noonan, Webb November 30, 2000 (7 lots 18th century tokens, 23 lots of later 19th century tokens and 6 tickets and passes.) No PRL

- Dix, Noonan, Webb March 21, 2001 (26 lots of various sorts of British tokens, 5 lots of tickets and passes) PRL
- Dix, Noonan, Webb June 20, 2001 (36 lots of British tokens of various types, 8 lots of tickets and passes) no PRL
- Dix, Noonan, Webb November 28 & 29, 2001 (Major token auction which included the Preston-Morley Buckinghamshire Collection and the Spingarn collection of 18th century tokens)
- Dix, Noonan, Webb June 19, 2002 (28 lots of various British tokens, The Peter Preston-Morley token Library Pt. 2, 73 lots of token literature)
- Noble Numismatics The W. J. Noble Collection of British Tokens 7th and 8th July, 1998 - Hardbound deluxe edition of this extremely important sale.
- Noble Numismatics The W. J Noble Collection of British Tickets, Passes and World Tokens 3rd and 4th August, 1999: softbound w/PRL
- Spingarn, Joel Fixed Price List The Spingarn Collection of Conder Tokens 2001 Full color edition.
- Spink A group of token sales conducted by Spink (#19, #26 (Jan Pt. 1), #28, #35, (Jan Pt. 2), #43, #51, #53, #58) Hardbound.
- Sotheby Matthew Young Sale Parts I - IX 25 February, 1839 - 30 November, 1841, plus the catalogue of Young's numismatic library (November 26 - 29, 1838) Taken from the personal copy of George W. Marshall - priced and named. 1996 reprint - copy #9 of 10 produced - hardbound.

Articles and Reprints:

- Grogan, Michael *A 1796 Token Correspondence* (An original article based on letters published in the September and October issues of the *Gentleman's Magazine* concerning Charles Pye's work, written by a correspondent identified as R. Y. - photocopies of the original letters included)
- Stephens, H. R. *Sightseeing in the British Isles Via Conder Tokens* taken from *The Coin Collector's Journal* June, 1937 - December, 1941 (Photocopy)
- Sykes, W. *Hull and East Yorkshire Tradesmen's Tokens* taken from *The Transactions of the East Riding Antiquarian Society* for the year ending October, 1910 (Photocopy)

CD-ROM: Cary's 1794 Atlas

Library materials are available for up to six weeks for the cost of postage. Send request to:
Harold Welch 655 Parkwood Circle, St. Paul, MN 55127
(651) 429-0997 tokenmann@aol.com

THE TOKEN EXCHANGE AND MART

OUR RULES: CTCC members, in good standing, are cordially invited to dispatch their articles and advertisements to the CTCC editor for publication in the JOURNAL. Articles are always needed and appreciated. Articles do not have to be camera ready, but I appreciate it when they are. Articles are always published free of charge for the benefit of the membership. Advertisements are needed and appreciated just as much. Ads up to twelve lines are **FREE!** Full-page ads are \$75.00; one half-page ads are \$37.50. Ads larger than the free twelve lines **must be camera ready.** All paid ads **must be paid for when submitted;** thus, eliminating the possibility of confusion and the need for costly, unnecessary, and time-consuming billings and follow up. The Club operates on a cash basis. Ads submitted without full payment will not be accepted or published. The content of ads and articles shall be limited to "Conder" tokens, and related numismatic literature, coins, tokens, and collectibles. Ads or articles may be either accepted or rejected at the discretion of the editor. Only members can participate in the journal or other Club activities. The Club rules are designed to be simple and few, please comply with them. The **deadline** for the Fall, 2002 issue is August 25, 2002. Journals are issued quarterly. Your articles and ads must be sent to the editor and publisher: Harold Welch, 655 Parkwood Circle, St. Paul, MN 55127, e-mail: tokenmann@aol.com The only requirement for membership is the payment of an annual membership fee of \$25.00 US or £20 sterling. You will be billed again after you have received four issues of the journal. The "Conder" Token Collector's Club reserves the right to accept or reject (without explanation) any application for membership. The "Conder" Token Collector's Club, reserves the right to revise these rules at any time in accordance with our by-laws. **ANNUAL DUES ARE \$25.00 US OR £20.**

NOTICE: The "Conder" Token Collector's Club, publisher of The "Conder" Token Collector's Journal, assumes no responsibility or liability for advertisements or articles published in the journal. No party shall have recourse against the "Conder" Token Collector's Club, or it's officers, officials or appointees for any reason associated with the publication of its journal. All transactions arising from or relating to advertisements in The "Conder" Token Collector's Club Journal are strictly between the parties to the transaction. Complaints concerning advertisers or respondents should be directed to the president of the "Conder" Token Collector's Club. Valid complaints can result in termination of membership, termination of advertising privileges, or both.

DIRECTORY OF "CTCC" OFFICERS AND APPOINTEES:

President

Dr. Richard Doty
808 E Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003
202-786-2470

V.P. International

John Whitmore
Teynham Ldg. Chase Rd.
Colwall Malvern Worcs.
Phone 01684 540651

Treasurer

Scott Loos
PO Box 2210
North Bend, WA 98045
425-831-8789

Vice President USA

Wilfred "Bill" Wahl
3113 Armour Terrace
Minneapolis, MN 55418
612-788-0788

Editor, Librarian

Harold Welch
655 Parkwood Circle
St. Paul, MN 55127
651-429-0997
tokenmann@aol.com

Dues & Membership

Gregg Moore
1904 S. Wall St.
Mt. Vernon, WA 98273
360-336-5607
bandit@fidalgo.com

Free Advertisements

These Ads, 12 lines or less, are free for CTCC members. Send yours to:
Harold Welch, 655 Parkwood Circle, St. Paul, MN 55127 - E-mail: tokenmann@aol.com

JERRY & SHARON BOBBE, CTCC #4 & #5

We have been enthusiastically pursuing "Conders" for over 25 years. Our price list, *The Token Examiner*, was born of a passion for this exciting series, and a desire to share it with others. As collectors, we appreciate fine service, so we're not happy until you are. We'll do our best to fulfill your collecting needs. Our specialties are choice quality, rarities, and die-states, but our *Token Examiner* offers pieces Circ. - Gem for only \$12 and up. If you haven't received your free copy of *The Token Examiner*, call or write us today. We buy singles, groups or entire collections (i.e., Eklund, Blaisdell), and pay the strongest prices for choice quality and rarities. If you have tokens to sell, your consideration would be greatly appreciated.

The Token Examiner PO Box 25817 Portland, Oregon 97298 503-626-1075

CTCC Back Issues for Sale!

The club has a very limited supply of some back issues of *The CTCC Journal*.

They are being offered at \$5.00 each ppd.

Available issues: #5, #11, #12, #14, #16, #18, #19, #20, #21, #22, #23

Please don't send payment with your order, you will receive a bill with your journals.

Send inquiries to:

Harold Welch 655 Parkwood Circle, St. Paul, MN 55127

(651) 429-0997 e-mail: tokenmann@aol.com

SIMON CORDOVA

EBAY AUCTIONS OF BRITISH TRADE TOKENS

COMMUNION TOKENS & WORLD COPPER COINS

<http://sicordova.shorturl.com>

sicordova@aol.com

Prints of Hand-Drawn Tokens

Original pictures available also with particulars.

Work not limited to Conders, what would you like?

Reasonable prices for commissioned work.

James A. Roberts

1208 N. Elm #1

Nevada, MO 64772

Phone: 417-549-6004 Leave message

I Need You!!!

To let me know about your classic token literature. Several members have answered my appeals for information about their Pre WWII token books. Thanks to those kind folks. However, if my book in progress, *The Virtuoso's Arrangement*, is to be anywhere near complete, I need more members to step forward to help. If you own any original books on British tokens of the 18th and 19th centuries, I really need to hear from you. Does your book have a past ownership inscription? Perhaps it has annotations or letters or other ephemera laid in. If it is a numbered edition, which copy is it? I will give you credit or keep you anonymous - whatever you prefer. Thanks for your help!

Harold Welch (651) 429-0997 tokenmann@aol.com

655 Parkwood Circle St. Paul, MN 55127

**Serious collector buying 18th and 19th century world copper and bronze
tokens and coins (all countries wanted except U.S.)**

Doug Lightner djlightner@aol.com

LARGE SELECTION OF CHOICE CONDER TOKENS

Hello to everyone! I have a large selection, most XF to Choice BU. But there are also nice, inexpensive VFs. My inventory has 1,000 other world and U.S. tokens and medals, including many choice French medals of the Napoleon era and fine British medals from that period. Please visit me at Table E-20, 6th floor, at the ANA in New York.

Phone, email, or snail-mail your want list. Thanks!

Donald Young CTCC #182

P.O. BOX 457, FDR STATION, NEW YORK, NY 10150;

(212) 593-0010; numiscribe@aol.com

Wall Street Rarities

44 Wall Street

NY, NY 10005 Attn. John Lorenzo (CTCC #367)

Web site at www.wsrarities.com will have Conder tokens on occasion. Currently we have some superb Gem Brilliant Uncirculated examples. Send me your E-mail and I will send you the list of D&H numbers and price. Direct your inquiries to: John Lorenzo at john_lorenzo@wallstrarities.com Phone inquiries at 212-785-8000 Ext. 210

SACRA MONETA

is our listing of coins, tokens and books for sale.

**The latest issue is BOOKLIST 2000 which offers 2000+ new and
secondhand books for sale. Plus a few coins listed and an odd token or two.
Our next issue will have more coins and tokens - and even books on tokens.**

We are the authors of *British Copper Tokens 1811 - 1820*.

So you'll know that we are serious. You can find the list at:

<http://www.galatacoins.demon.co.uk/Netlist?Main.html> Or write to:

Galata

The Old White Lion Market Street

LLANFYLLIN Powys SY22 5BX Wales UK

S&B COIN & MEDAL BULETIN

Send for your free copy of the Bulletin. Bi-Monthly 20 page listing of English Hammered and Milled coins, Medallions and all British tokens. Seven pages of plates together with articles, reviews and numismatic comment. Now in it's Eleventh year!

Contact Simon Monks

Grass Walk, Wood Lane, South Heath, Great Missenden, Bucks. HP16 0RB

Tel: 01234 270260 (8 am - 8 pm) Email: simon@monksgibb.fsnet.co.uk

I INVITE EVERYONE TO VISIT MY EARLY BRITISH TOKENS WEBSITE

<http://grogantokens.org>

I have nothing to sell, just introductory information and images of 17th, 18th and 19th Century tokens. The site also has a message board for posting ads, questions, and information relating to the tokens, their history and literature. Check it out and post a message!

Mike Grogan CTCC #48 mngrogan@home.com

Phil Flanagan PO Box 1288 Coupeville, WA 98239

Call me at 1-800-613-8731 for a FREE copy of my latest list.

It contains hundreds of 18th C. tokens plus other material.

And, BOOKS!! Find that extra material that makes collecting much more interesting and informative. I have layaway available plus a full 21 day return with NO reason needed. I just want you to be happy so we can continue a long term relationship. I realize that some coins, even described properly, just don't appeal to you.

Return it! Call NOW!! Email: x.flan@verizon.net

Paul J. Bosco, CTCC #102

When in NYC, visit my "coin" store. Perhaps 1000 "Conders" (500 different?) in stock.

I still have by far the largest world token stock anywhere. No lists at present.

Mon. - Sat. 11ish to 6 (but it is wise to call first).

1050 Second Avenue, Store 89. New York, NY 10022

(212) PJ8-COIN

TONY FEIN - PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATIST

Fixed Price Lists 11 - 12 times a year.

MY latest list of numismatic items for sale is now ready.

It includes thousands of items, "Conder" Tokens, World Tokens and Medals,

Medieval coins, Hammered coinage and Ancients.

I AM ALSO BUYING ALL BETTER MATERIAL!

Please call or write, or ship with your price, for my generous offer.

It will be worthwhile!

Tony Fein CTCC #278 PO Box 17672 Clearwater, FL 33762-0672

Phone (727) 536-7475 Fax (727) 507-8865

BILL McKIVOR'S COPPER CORNER

**Fixed price list — FREE — Ask for one today. Fair prices, fast service. Your stop for
17th, 18th and 19th century British tokens, US Colonials, Fun medals, much more!
Satisfaction Guaranteed Always.**

WEBSITE under construction www.Thecoppercorner.com have a look - Bookmark NOW

BILL McKIVOR CTCC #3 PO BOX 46135, SEATTLE, WA 98146 (206) 244-8345 til 10 PM

See large ad this issue E-Mail — Copperman@Thecoppercorner.com

Rod Burress, CTCC #109,

9743 Leacrest, Cincinnati, OH 45215

Write for price list of copper collector's supplies:

**Heavy duty 2x2 envelopes, cotton liners, good quality boxes,
cleaners, brushes, magnifying glasses, etc.**

I also have some 'Conder' tokens for sale!

Phone (513) 771-0696

FREE TO ALL CLUB MEMBERS

TOKEN LIST: An interesting assortment of high quality Eighteenth Century Tokens.

RARE Maps: Seventeenth to Nineteenth Century

The only source for Custom Made Mahogany coin / token cabinets.

Hand produced by Peter Nichols in England. Full color brochure and price list available.

You will not believe how a Mahogany tray can show off copper. Still very affordable!

DAVE McDONALD, PO BOX 2150, WESTMINSTER, MD 21158

Toll free (888) 976-6226 (evenings) DBMCD@EROLS.COM

164 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

**The latest edition of our catalogue of numismatic items for sale (that has been issued regularly for 32 years) is
now ready. It includes thousands of British tokens as well as commemorative medals and coins from all over
the world. The catalogue is free on request, but please include \$2 to cover airmail postage when applying to**

the address below (with apologies for it's un-American leagth).

Whitmore, CTCC #264 Teynham Lodge Chase Road, Colwall

Malvern Wores. NMI3 6DT England

WHY NOT PLACE A FREE AD?

Send text to Harold Welch

A.H.BALDWIN & SONS LTD.

Established 1872

11 Adelphi Terrace, London WC2N 6BJ, United Kingdom
Dealers in Coins, Medals & Tokens



A wide range of Eighteenth Century Tokens in stock -
please send your "Wants Lists"

Tel: 00 44 171 930 6879

Fax: 00 44 171 930 9450

Richard Gladdle

9 Cork Street, London W1X 1PD
UK



For a free list of over 1000 18th and 19th Century tokens, please contact
me at the above address or following numbers:

Telephone 0044 1327 858511

Fax 0044 1327 858511

STANDARD TOKEN REFERENCES

(US shipping free to CTCC readers)

Dalton & Hamer. *The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century*. 1996 update. Fully illustrated in text, rarity guide. 600+ pages. Index. High quality blue library buckram binding. \$150.

Davisson, *A Brief Introduction to 18th Century Tokens*. Detailed notes on the series, including material added to D&H for the 1996 edition. \$6.

Manville, H. *Tokens of the Industrial Revolution. Foreign Silver Coins Countermarked for Use in Great Britain, c. 1787-1828*. A special publication of the British Numismatic Society. A handsome hardcover volume, 307 pages plus 55 plates, many photos also in text. Extensive historical notes. The book lists all known examples of this series. \$75.

Withers, Paul and Bente, *British Copper Tokens, 1811-1820, The Tokens of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man*. The standard reference for the 19th century copper token series. \$135

SUMMER "LIBRARY BUILDER" SPECIAL

One of each \$300 POSTPAID IN U.S. (offer good until September 15, 2002 unless stocks run out first. Our Dalton and Hamer supply is nearing an end.)

All hardcover book purchases guarantee that you receive our catalogs for the next year.

A brief want list:

Middlesex	
1058	1139
1064	1141
1071	1142
1075	1147
1076	1149
1090	1152
1097	1153
1101	1154
1102	1156
1103	1157
1109	1158
1114	1162
1122	1163
1126	1172
1128	1173
1129	1174 (a)
1130	Nottinghamshire
1131	5
1132	6
1134	7a
1135	7b
1136	8
1138	Anglesey 461

Allan Davisson, Ph.D.

Davissons
Ltd.

Cold Spring, MN 56320-1050
320-685-3835 • 24 hr FAX 320-685-8636
email: coins@cloudnet.com